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16 April 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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16 April 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

PRAVDA LISTS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ATTENDING ANDROPOV FUNERAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Arrival of Foreign Delegations" under the rubric "[The Late] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov"]

[Text] Arriving in Moscow for the funeral of Yu. V. Andropov were the party-state delegations of:

Bulgaria, headed by T. Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Hungary, headed by J. Kadar, First Secretary of the [VSRP] Central Committee;

Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh, Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

GDR, headed by E. Honecker, General Secretary of the SED, Chairman of the GDR State Council;

North Korea, headed by Pak Song-ch'ol, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker Party [TPK], Vice President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Cuba, headed by F. Castro, First Secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee, Chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, Republic of Cuba;

Laos, headed by Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Mongolia, Yu. Tsedenbal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

Poland, headed by W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic;

Romania, headed by N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian CP, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Czechoslovakia, headed by G. Husak, General Secretary of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Yugoslavia, headed by M. Spiljak, Chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and D. Markovic, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the [SKYu].

The delegations were welcomed by: members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee--G. A. Aliyev, V. I. Vorotnikov, M. S. Gorbachev, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, G. V. Romanov, M. S. Solomentsev and D. F. Ustinov; candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee--P. N. Demichev and V. M. Chebrikov; K. V. Rusakov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers--A. K. Antonov, N. K. Baybakov, I. I. Bodyul, V. E. Dymshits, L. A. Kostandov, N. V. Martynov, G. I. Marchuk, Z. N. Nuriyev, L. V. Smirnov, N. V. Talyzin, B. Ye. Shcherbina; O. B. Rakhmanin, First Deputy Department Director at the CPSU Central Committee; deputy department directors at the CPSU Central Committee--G. A. Kiselev, M. N. Smirnovskiy, O. A. Chukanov, G. Kh. Shakhnazarov and other officials.

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Also arriving in Moscow was a government delegation of the People's Republic of China, headed by Wan Li, Vice Premier of the State Council.

The delegation was welcomed by I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. F. Il'ichev, Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Arriving in Moscow for the funeral of Yu. V. Andropov were the delegations of:

The French Communist Party, headed by G. Marchais, its general secretary;

The Communist Party of the United States, headed by G. Hall, its general secretary;

The German Communist Party, headed by its chairman [G. Mis];

The Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its chairman A. Cunhal;

The Communist Party of India, headed by R. Rao, general secretary of the party's National Council;

The Italian Communist Party, headed by its general secretary E. Berlinguer;

The Communist Party of Greece, headed by [Kh. Florakis], general secretary of the party's central committee;

The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (ACEL), headed by its general secretary E. Papaioannu;

The Communist Party of Austria and its chairman F. [Muri];

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin--chairman [Kh. Schmitt];

The Communist Party of Denmark--chairman Y. Eisen;

The Communist Party of Belgium--chairman L. van [Geyt]

The Communist Party of Norway--chairman [Kh. Kleven];

The Communist Party of Finland, headed by its chairman [Y. Kananen];

The Communist Party of Great Britain--general secretary [G. MacLennan];

The Communist Party of Canada--general secretary [U. Kashtan];

The Communist Party of Israel, headed by M. Wilner, general secretary of the party central committee;

The Communist Party of Spain, headed by F. Romero Marin, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee;

The Communist Party (Spain), headed by general secretary I. Gallego;

The Communist Party of Luxembourg--chairman R. Urbani;

The Swiss Party of Labor--A. [Man'yan], general secretary;

The Leftist Party--Sweden's Communists--[B. Engstroem], member of the executive committee of the party's board;

The Worker Party--Sweden's Communists--[R. Khagel'] chairman of the party's board;

The San Marino Communist Party--[U. Varulli], general secretary;

The Communist Party of Malta, headed by its general secretary A. [Vassallo]

The Syrian Communist Party--[Kh. Bagdash], general secretary of the party's central committee;

The Lebanese Communist Party--[Zh. Khauil], general secretary of the party's central committee;

The Party of Progress and Socialism, Morocco--Ali [Yata], general secretary;

The Tunisian Communist Party--M. [Kharmel'], first secretary;

The South African Communist Party--M. Mabida, general secretary;

The Iraqi Communist Party--[E. Kheyri], member of the politburo of the party's central committee;

The Palestinian Communist Party--S. [Nadzhab], member of the politburo of the party's central committee;

The Communist Party of Uruguay, headed by R. Arismendi, first secretary of the party's central committee;

The People's Progressive Party of Guyana--[Ch. Dzhagan], general secretary;

The United Party of Haitian Communists--R. Theodor, general secretary of the party's central committee;

The Communist Party of Chile, headed by [V. Teyte'lboym], member of the political commission and secretariat of the party's central committee;

The Communist party of Bolivia--S. Reyes, member of the political commission and secretariat of the party's central committee;

The People's Party of Panama--L. Tomas, member of the politburo of the party's central committee;

The Communist Party of Japan, headed by [M. Kaneko], chairman of the secretariat of the party's central committee;

The editors of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA;

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by B. Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA;

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by A. N. Muhammad, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the PDRY;

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Kheng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council of the PRK;

The Syrian Arab Republic, headed by A. Ahmar, general secretary of the PASV [?];

The People's Republic of Angola, headed by P. Luvualu, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA--the Party of Labor, General Secretary of the UNTA Trade Unions Center;

Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of Ethiopia's Working People (COPT), Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia;

The Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, coordinator of the Steering Council of the Government of National Liberation, Commandante of the Revolution;

The People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by Samora M. Machel, Chairman of the FRELIMO party, president of the republic;

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, headed by M. S. Messaoudi, member of the Politburo of the FNO party, head of the permanent secretariat of the party's central committee;

The Republic of Mali, headed by M. Ag-Hamani, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of the Mali People, secretary for external relations;

The Republic of Zambia, headed by H. Mulemba, General Secretary of the United Party of National Independence (UNIP), Zambia;

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar, headed by D. Ratsiraka, General Secretary of the Party of the Vanguard of the Malagassian Revolution (AREMA), President of the DRM;

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, headed by V. Saude-Maria, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PAIGC, Prime Minister of the RGB;

The Republic of Burundi, headed by [E. Mvorokha], General Secretary of the Party of Unity and National Progress (UPRONA), Chairman of the National Convention of the Republic of Burundi;

The Republic of Cape Verde, headed by J. de Carvalho, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the PAICV, Minister of Internal Affairs;

The People's Republic of the Congo, headed by P. Nze, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, PRC;

The People's Republic of Benin, headed by A. Monteiro, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PNRB, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, PRB;

The Guinea People's Revolutionary Republic, headed by L. Beavogui, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the DPG, Prime Minister;

The United Republic of Tanzania, headed by [R. M. Kavava], General Secretary of the Revolutionary Party (Ch.Ch.M.);

The Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Y. Arafat, Chairman of its Executive Committee;

The People's Organization of Southwest Africa (SWAPO), Namibia, headed by the President of SWAPO [S. Nuyoma];

The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa--A. Nzo, General Secretary of ANC;

The party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar (ACFM), headed by [K. Ramamondzisua], member of the Politburo, secretary of the ACFM Central Committee;

The Socialist Party of Chile--C. Almeida, general secretary of the party;

The Socialist Party of Japan, headed by M. Ishibashi, Chairman of the party's central executive committee;

The President of the World Council of Peace, R. Chandra;

The General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, [I. Zakariya];

The delegations were welcomed by: candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee--V. I. Dolzikh, B. N. Ponomarev; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee--M. V. Zimyanin, I. V. Kapitonov, K. V. Rusakov, N. I. Ryzhkov; members of the CPSU Central Committee--N. F. Vasil'yev, V. V. Zagladin, N. V. Martynov, M. A. Prokof'yev, F. A. Tabeyev; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee--S. P. Burenkov, I. P. Kalin, Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, K. Ye. Fomichenko, V. A. Shamshin, B. Yazkuliyeu; members of the Central Audit Commission of the CPSU--P. Ya. Strautmanis, K. A. Khalilov; deputy directors of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee--K. N. Brutents, R. A. Ul'yanovskiy, V. S. Shaposhnikov; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Arriving in Moscow to participate in the funeral of Yu. V. Andropov were the delegations of:

Austria, headed by Chancellor F. Sinowatz;

Australia--Treasurer P. Keating;

Egypt, headed by M. Salem, Assistant to the President;

Argentina, headed by Vice President V. Martinez;

Bangladesh, headed by Rear Admiral A. Khan, Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator;

Belgium, headed by J. Gol, Vice Prime Minister;

Botswana, headed by A. M. Mogwe, Minister of External Affairs;

Brazil, headed by minister Y. Gonsalves;

Personal representative of Pope John Paul II--[Zh. Lezhen];

Great Britain, headed by M. Thatcher;

Guyana, headed by Vice President M. Shahabuddeen;

FRG, headed by Chancellor H. Kohl;

Greece, headed by Prime Minister A. Papandreou;

Prince Henrik and Prime Minister of Denmark P. Schluyeter;

Zimbabwe, headed by President C. Banana;

India, headed by Prime Minister I. Gandhi;

Indonesia, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Kusumaatmadja;

Jordan, headed by Minister A. 'Obeidat;

Iraq, headed by Vice President T. M. Ma'ruf;

Ireland, headed by President P. Hillery;

Iceland, headed by Prime Minister S. Hermannson;

Spain, headed by Deputy Prime Minister A. Guerra Gonzalez;

Italy, headed by President S. Pertini;

Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Vice President A. al-Arashi;
Cameroon, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs F. T. Mbog;
Canada, headed by Prime Minister P. E. Trudeau;
Kenya--Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Mwangale;
Cyprus, headed by President S. Kyprianou;
Lebanon--ex-President [Sh. Khelu];
Libya--member of the revolutionary leadership A. B. [Yunes];
Luxembourg--C. Flesch, deputy chairman of government, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Mauritania--Maj Sheikh Sid Ahmed Ould Baba Mina, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation;
Republic of Maldives, headed by Minister A. Zaki;
Malta--President A. Barabara;
Morocco--headed by Crown Prince S. Mohammed;
Mexico--headed by [U. Lugo Khil], chairman of the major commission of the chamber of congress deputies;
The Netherlands--H. van den Broek, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Niger--headed by M. D. Adamu, member of the Higher Military Council;
Nigeria--headed by T. Idiagbon, chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the armed forces;
New Zealand--Minister J. Bolger;
Norway--Crown Prince Harald and Prime Minister Willoch;
Pakistan--headed by President Zia-ul-Haq;
Portugal--Prime Minister M. Soares;
Rwanda--Minister A. Ntengerura;
San Marino--headed by the captain-regents [R. Renttsi] and [Zh. de B'yadzhi];
United States--headed by Vice President G. Bush;

Sudan--headed by B. Suleiman, first secretary of the Central Leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union;

Sierra Leone--headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Conteh;

Tunisia--headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi;

Turkey--headed by Prime Minister T. Ozal;

Uganda--headed by Prime Minister O. Allimadi;

Finland--headed by President M. Koivisto;

France--headed by Prime Minister P. Mauroy;

Switzerland--headed by P. Aubert, Chief, Dept. of Foreign Affairs;

Sweden--Prince [Bertil'] and Prime Minister O. Palme;

Sri Lanka--Minister of Foreign Affairs A. C. S. Hameed;

Japan--Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Abe.

Special representatives were dispatched to Yu. V. Andropov's funeral by the governments of Kuwait, Nepal, Lesotho, Seychelles, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the Philippines and other countries.

A delegation from the Organization of Solidarity of Asian and African Countries, headed by its Secretary General [Nuri Abdel' Razzak], had arrived.

Also arriving in Moscow were [Zh. Ripser], UN General Director for Development and International Economic Cooperation; A. [Omran], Assistant Secretary General of the Arab League; and [Sh. Bakri], Deputy General Director of UNESCO.

The delegations were welcomed by: V. M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; K. V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet--I. P. Kalin, P. Ya. Strautmanis and K. A. Khalilov; I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers--A. K. Antonov, I. I. Bodyul, L. A. Kostandov, G. I. Marchuk and B. Ye. Shcherbina; T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers--S. P. Burenkov, V. F. Garbuzov, T. B. Guzhenko, Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, V. N. Polyakov, M. A. Prokof'yev, V. I. Terebilov and V. A. Shamshin; Yu. P. Batalin, Chairman of the USSR Goskomitet; N. M. Zaychenko, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Nationalities at the USSR Supreme Soviet; deputy USSR ministers of foreign affairs L. F. Il'ichev and N. S. Ryzhov, and other officials.

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CSO: 1807/130

INTERNATIONAL

KCHL'S FIRST YEAR: DISAGREEMENTS AMONG RULING PARTIES, FRG RULING CLASS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Mar 84 pp 1-3

["A Letter From Bonn" by IZVESTIYA staff correspondent A. Grigor'yants: "Looking for a 'Strong Man'"]

[Text] It seemed that the present FRG Government was installed in office a year ago with a clear mission to push through the Bundestag and implement the NATO decision on American missiles and then to shape and implement a program for the country's withdrawal from the economic crisis, a program that would meet the interests of big business. Chancellor Kohl coped with the first task, although at the expense of heavy losses in the field of foreign policy. The cabinet, however, has proved not able to shoulder the second task. The vested interests and the military do not conceal their discontent. Indeed, they expected that the Conservative-Liberal coalition would give the country an effective turn through a comprehensive and radical redistribution of the national income in the interests of the corporations and a new and faster arms build-up, and would put things in order at home, particularly by muzzling the trade unions and the labor movement in general.

It would be wrong to think that the government coalition is slow-witted and has not grasped what it is expected to do. The 1984 budget, endorsed recently, vividly illustrates its political trends. The budget is one of the social imbalance and the further growth of the Bundeswehr. For all that, however, passions run high in the ruling coalition, whose participants disagree not on the direction of advance, but what methods to use to make a turn and how quickly.

It is the difference of opinion of the two ruling groups of the bourgeoisie as to how to turn the country to the right that feeds strife between the CDU and the CSU, between the CSU and the Free Democrats, and between Kohl and Genscher, on the one hand, and Strauss, on the other. The trend is obvious: the less the success of the cabinet, the greater the desire of big business to move Strauss, its strongman, to the helm of the state.

Discord has been centered, so far, on domestic issues. On foreign matters, all the segments of the ruling class show solidarity, applauding Reagan's reckless policy and unreservedly supporting NATO's arms build-up. If Strauss has something to reproach the government with, it is that it could be more docile in following in Washington's footsteps. It was precisely in this vein that the Bavarian boss criticized Bonn's reaction to the American aggression on Grenada.

However, it is evident that objective contradictions exist between West Germany and the U.S. and that the efforts of the coalition to hush them up do not suit certain West German circles. Some people say that concessions to Washington should not be boundless, particularly on the economic and financial matters and in foreign trade. Washington's policy is bleeding the West German economy white, causing an outflow of money to the United States. Exorbitant U.S. interest rates hinder industrial modernization and a stable economic recovery in the Federal Republic. However, if Schmidt emphasized his issue, Kohl pretends, for the sake of allied loyalty, that it does not exist. Feigned unanimity on the arms build-up cannot dispel the worries of the government that Bonn will have no say on the use of U.S. missiles deployed in the country, an issue which is taboo for the coalition.

To sum up, the reactionary forces hasten to make a turn by pushing the country further to the right. At home, they want to establish a rule of monopoly oligarchy free from constitutional control. On the international stage, they want to turn the country into Washington's humble mercenary, America's main partner in preparing an anti-communist crusade in Europe and elsewhere. With the help of the military machinery of the United States and NATO, they want to change the results of the war they lost and restore the system of government that existed in Germany before its defeat in 1945. Briefly speaking, the reactionary circles are ready to draw West Germany into even more dangerous military gambles that could have tragic consequences for it.

(Izvestia, March 14. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/150

INTERNATIONAL

LAO SUCCESSES OVER ANTIGOVERNMENT REBELS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS LAUDED

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 10, 2-8 Mar 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Solov'yev: "A Difficult Lot, a Happy Lot"]

[Excerpts] "We Are Defending Our Revolution"

It was comrade Binh, secretary of the party organization in Muang (Khom) district 100 kilometers north of Vientiane, who told me this. Yes, the gains of the Lao people need to be defended. Counterrevolutionary forces have still not laid down their arms and are trying through subversive actions to hamper the establishment of people's power. Small bandit bands are still hidden in the mountainous regions difficult of access and in the tropical jungles. Some join them, seeking revenge for the loss of their riches and privileges, others join under the effect of hostile propaganda or because of stupidity, and yet others for money, in pursuit of the sops from the counterrevolutionary centers entrenched over the border. The bandits carry out armed sorties, attack transportation, terrorize the population, and wage antigovernment propaganda. Former general in the royal armed forces Phoumi Nosavan, former commander in chief of the "special CIA forces" in Laos, Vang Pao, and other "formers" are trying to enhance their reputations and make visible the "organization and unity" of the ill-assorted Lao antigovernment elements. Following the traitors to the Lao people and envious of the titles of Sihanouk and (Sonn San), Phoumi Nosavan has repeatedly announced the creation of a "government of Laos in exile," banking, of course, on support from the United States and its allies. But the influence of these splinter groups is negligible and few take them seriously. While they do have several camps and bases on the territories of Thailand and the PRC (in the southern province of Yunnan) they are capable only of constantly supplying the bandits, giving them weapons and leaflets and taking them to Lao territory... But once someone has paid for it, even this fuss is regarded as a weapon in the "psychological warfare" against Laos and against world socialism in general.

"The petty provocations, terrorization, interference in internal affairs, the spreading of false rumors and bribes are the main means employed by the reactionaries in order to destabilize the situation in Laos and to undermine the economy," comrade Binh continued. "Our task, therefore, is to consistently enhance vigilance and turn every village and every rural commune into a self-defense cell."

The correctness of this party line has been checked and confirmed by life itself.

The district of Muang (Khom) numbers about 14,000 people, and all work to mobilize the masses and explain to the peasants the antipeople essence of the enemies of the revolution is led by the party organization, consisting of 173 people. Party members, most of whom have had combat experience among the partisans and the fighters in the Lao Patriotic Front, also organize the self-defense detachments. The newspaper PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee recently wrote: "In the face of the enemy's dangerous intrigues we cannot remain indifferent. Revolutionary vigilance must be strengthened, any attempts by enemies cut short, work to improve the political system combined with the suppression of hostile sorties, and the bands of saboteurs and enemy agents and their ringleaders' shelters revealed and liquidated. This will lead to the breaking of the threads that enable the enemy to create an uneasy situation."

Fewer and fewer of these threads remain in the hands of enemies, and the main reason for this is that the people themselves have placed their trust and their destiny in the hands of the new authorities and understood their advantages...

I first went to Vientiane, the capital of Laos, almost 6 years ago. At that time the country had only just started to return to a peaceful way of life. Following the breakup of the old feudal-capitalists system, the national economy had still not been put on its new rails. But even then the government was carrying out gradual and perhaps hardly noticeable although stubborn work to renew the economy on a socialist basis. Now, 6 years later, those same reporters from the West have been forced to acknowledge the reanimation of the state's economic life and the obvious successes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] in overcoming the economic difficulties. The stores have reopened and most enterprises have been started up again. Many of those who in an ill-considered moment abandoned their motherland in a difficult time are now returning. The government is not hampering the repatriation of fellow countrymen who acknowledge their mistake, including those who favor private enterprise. A smart fabric trader from the largest "evening market" in Vientiane complained that "trade is going well and it is time to expand. But it is no simple matter to find premises for a store in the city."

The opening of a number of state industrial enterprises and the creation of state farms and cooperatives, in other words, the birth of the state sector, which is gradually consolidating its positions in the national economy, should be regarded as a most important achievement.

It is precisely in the economic sphere that the question of "who ... whom" [kto kogo] is being resolved.

The socialist sector in the LPDR can already boldly be called a firm foundation for the country's future. It includes more than 30 state farms. About 200 enterprises employing more than 15,000 people--the vanguard of the Lao proletariat--all air transportation and about 60 percent of road transportation

is under state jurisdiction. Today, the state sector is producing a significant part of the LPDR's gross national product and providing about three-fourths of all payments into the country's budget.

The first five-year plan for the national economic development of the LPDR (1981-1985) has been drawn up and is being implemented. It provides for preferential growth rates for the state sector.

"The party has singled out the construction organization and the transportation organization as the most important and paramount tasks of the five-year plan." This was stressed by comrade (Sompkhavan Intavong), deputy chairman of the LPDR State Planning Committee, when I spoke with him.

The main material resources and equipment and the best cadres are now being concentrated in these sectors. The state construction organization has become a winner in socialist competition. In the first half of 1983 alone the transportation organization, whose inventory now totals more than 600 vehicles, handled 46,000 tons of freight, which is as much as during the whole of the previous year.

"However, in order to make the operation of these enterprises and of the state sector highly efficient," comrade (Sompkhavan Intavong) says, "it is necessary to do much more, primarily by improving the management system and introducing cost accounting and other forms of socialist management."

Whereas previously state enterprises and construction organizations did not have precise plans or any targets for profitability, reckoning on obtaining advances from the budget, with the introduction of cost accounting the situation has started to change.

"For our economy this was something new," I was told by (Vongsayfong), a recent graduate of the construction department at the Krivoy Rog Mining Institute and now chief of construction of a polytechnical college in Vientiane--one of the largest construction sites in the country. "From a simple system of equal wages we are gradually switching to the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. And things are going noticeably better and a worker's wages have increased two or three times over."

His story was taken up by (Tetvan), the leader of the best brigade at the construction site. He is a construction worker with some seniority since he used to work under the old regime, and so is in a position to compare and draw conclusions.

"The new contract-bonus wage system pleases us all," the brigade leader said, as he was showing me round the construction site. "Up here on the fourth storey we can see how rhythmically and smoothly all the sections are working. No one sits around doing nothing. Sometimes, if required, the whole collective decides to work extra time. With the introduction of the material incentive system the average wage at our construction site has almost trebled and now amounts to about 2,500 kips per month."

Transferring the economy to strictly scientific accounting and profitability requires not only a restructuring of work at the local level, at specific projects, but also improvements in the funding, prices and wages, and trade turnover systems, and in accountability and control at the national level. In order to insure a balance between income and expenditure and that funds flow into the state budget, the party is giving more attention to expanding the network of cooperative and state stores, which last year numbered almost 600. Compared with 1976, trade turnover more than quintupled. Prices in state trade are considerably lower than in the private-sector market and the workers prefer to purchase many goods, as for example, clothing, footwear, canned goods and domestic items, in the state stores. The range of goods there has recently been significantly extended. Bicycles and motorcycles, refrigerators and television sets, including those made in the Soviet Union, which enjoy special demand, have appeared.

However, a considerable proportion of monetary assets in the country is in circulation in the private sector, bypassing the state channels. As they told me in the State Planning Committee, this is posing for the government the task of further improving the customs service and the tax system.

"Made in the LPDR"

I have managed to visit the same places in different years. In other words, I have had a rare opportunity to observe the establishment of the new life in the country "in both time and space." The young republic has achieved impressive shifts in the various sectors of the national economy. Under the old regime virtually all essential goods, from nails to automobiles, and even many vegetables and fruits, were imported by Laos from abroad, mainly from Thailand. Now, a great deal of this is being produced at state and mixed-economy enterprises.

In one of the largest state stores in Vientiane on (Samsentay) Street, a young student girl is trying on a jacket. The label reads "Fontong sewn goods factory. Pure cotton. Made in LPDR." The overparticular woman of fashion would perhaps be dissatisfied with the article. But the main thing is that it was produced in one of the first socialist enterprises by the hands of free workers who can talk with pride about their work: "Made in the LPDR."

The country's industry is taking its first but quite measured and confident steps.

Timber procurement and processing enterprises form the basis of an emerging industry. And this is not by chance: timber, and moreover, tropical hardwood, is one of the LPDR's main natural resources.

Output from the wood processing industry and the logging camps has become an important source of hard currency. The LPDR exports not only round lumber but also furniture, parquet, veneers and single plywood, which are highly regarded in the world markets.

The five-year plan for the development of the LPDR also makes provision for an upsurge in other industrial sectors--tin extraction, textiles, sewn goods,

metalworking. Special attention is being paid to the generation of electric power, for in terms of hydroelectric power per capita the LPDR occupies one of the leading places in the world. A hydroelectric power station rated at 110,000 kilowatts operating in the Ngum River near Vientiane fully meets the requirements of industrial and residential customers in the capital and the neighboring provinces.

Much has also been done in transportation during the years of people's power. For a small land-locked country crisscrossed with rivers and mountain ranges and covered in dense jungle, the transportation network is a vital system in the economy, and roads are the key to solving many national economic problems...

Only a few dozen kilometers from the cities, at the little roadside markets the prices for rice, meat and fruit are two or three times less than at the city markets, while prices for industrial goods, on the other hand, are much higher. Why? This question was answered by comrade (Tkhan), member of the administrative committee in Savannakhet Province. He used one word: "Transportation."

The country's highway network and the vehicle inventory are still unable to insure uninterrupted transportation for the growing requirements of the national economy. In 1976, of the 5,800 kilometers of road in the country only 622 kilometers were hard-surfaced. There were no bridges across many rivers. In the rainy season I have seen dozens of vehicles waiting in line for many hours by the swollen Kading River while each truck in turn was slowly pulled out by a tractor from a river bank made into a swamp by the rain. And this is only one of the numerous rivers along highway 13 that links Laos north to south. And of course, these delays in transportation mean interruptions in supplies of foodstuffs to the cities and equipment idle time because of lack of fuel, and simply wasted time for the passengers.

This is precisely why the LPRP has given first priority to the development of the road network, while construction of highway 9 linking the territory of Laos and the Vietnamese port of Da Nang on the littoral of the Gulf of Tonkin has been named as one of the chief projects of the five-year plan.

This highway is of not only economic but also political significance. Even 3 or 4 years ago most freight for Laos was delivered via the territory of Thailand, and this was used by reactionary circles to apply pressure on the new republic. During the period 1975-1981, under various pretexts the Thai authorities repeatedly blockaded the LPDR and deliberately delayed freight bound for Laos, including materials and equipment for the projects and technology under construction. Evidently some people in Bangkok thought that in this way they could hamper socialist transformation in the LPDR. However, they miscalculated and the blockades led only to losses by Thai entrepreneurs. But today highway 9 can be open round the clock and freight is delivered to the country regularly through the port of Da Nang.

Development of the road network is a very important element in cooperation between the three neighboring countries of Indochina, namely Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The Peasants are Satisfied.

The economy of the LPDR is of a predominantly agrarian nature. About 85 percent of the country's population are peasants.

Today the party is setting a series of complex tasks for agriculture: to achieve the production of 350 kilograms of rice per capita annually, not to mention other crops, and from 1985 to start creating state reserves of foodstuffs, and over the five-year plan to increase the number of cattle 35 percent, hogs 15 percent and poultry 40-50 percent.

Despite the difficulties the LPRP is consistently maintaining a course toward the collectivization of agriculture. Starting from 1977-1979, a rapid increase was noted in the number of cooperatives, and then this process slowed down. Having carefully studied the situation at the local level, the party concluded that the main thing is not the creation of the collective farms but their stability and efficient operation. The weak cooperatives that were cooperatives in name only were disbanded and the focus was set on those farms where joint labor was really producing visible results and where the principle of distribution according to labor was really being observed, or in other words, where the peasants' living standards were really being raised.

And this line has fully justified itself. The number of cooperatives has again started to grow, not thanks to administrative measures but because of the change in the peasants' attitudes and the fact that they have overcome their distrust of the new... Among the Meo tribes in the north of the country, for example, slash-and-burn farming has been extensive up to now. And this means that each year there is destruction of extensive areas of very valuable timber in order to obtain five or six quintals of rice per hectare; and the way of life is backward and nomadic. The Meo tribes have also traditionally engaged in growing the opium poppy on the burned sections of forest. At one time exports of opium by the French colonial administration in Indochina accounted for up to 15 percent of its budget incomes. The people's government is taking decisive steps to liquidate slash-and-burn farming. The mountain tribes are being offered convenient tracts of land in the river valleys, where through their own efforts they can construct small irrigation systems and engage in terrace farming. In accordance with a new government decision, the families and cooperatives opening up these tracts pay no taxes for 3 years and receive bonuses.

Shoulder to Shoulder.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries are giving Laos invaluable help in overcoming the difficulties and problems. There is nothing temporary about the "bridges of friendship" that have already been built along highway 9 by Bulgarian and Hungarian specialists and that are now also being built by Czechoslovak, Vietnamese and Soviet construction workers.

Today, the economic cooperation between the USSR and Laos covers more than 50 projects. The main emphasis in Soviet aid is comprehensive cooperation with a fraternal country in developing the infrastructure and the base sectors

of the economy, and in consolidating the state sector. Soviet specialists helped their Lao colleagues to draw up the first five-year plan. The projects constructed in Laos with aid of the USSR include a hospital, a vehicle-repair shop, an oil base, and a bridge across the Neun River; and to these have been added important new enterprises, first and foremost the state construction organization and the state transportation company. Most of the country's transportation inventory is made up of Soviet MAZ, ZIL, KamAZ and KrAZ vehicles, which have operated well on the roads of Laos.

The previous authorities paid very little attention to studying and developing natural resources and production forces. These gaps are now also being filled with the aid and technical cooperation of the USSR. Soviet geologists are doing prospecting work for coal, fuel and energy resources and certain nonferrous metals. They have found commercial reserves of raw materials for the cement industry, deposits of high quality coals, and promising new tin deposits.

One direction in cooperation is developing the LPDR's export base, including primarily tin recovery and timber processing. In accordance with the principles of mutual advantage in economic links a study is being made of the feasibility of joint construction of enterprises and expanding the exports of the timber processing industry to the USSR and other socialist countries.

One important sphere of Soviet aid to Laos is the training of skilled cadres. In accordance with a 1979 agreement more than 350 Laotians go to the USSR each year for training in the vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums, and several hundred are enrolled in the VUZ's. In addition, on-site training of cadres takes place at virtually every cooperation project.

9642

CSO: 1807/164

INTERNATIONAL

LOCAL OFFICIALS IN WESTERN POLAND INTERVIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Toporkov: "Friendship, the Best Borderguard"]

[Text] Three sister nations, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia have their borders joining together in Western Sudetes, the home of one of the major Polish coal-mining centers, the Turuw Strip Mine.

The Turuw mine produces quite a considerable proportion of Poland's lignite: 60,000 tons a day, and up to 23 million tons a year. All production, from stripping to haulage, is mechanized. There are 18 powerful wheel excavators in operation. A good deal of valuable building material is a byproduct.

I met Witold Gil, the strip mine party organizer, a young, hard-working engineer held in high esteem by coal miners.

He had passed through a good school of class struggle combating anti-socialist elements and working to get the nation out of the crisis. His lot is akin to that of all true communists.

"We have 912 communists in our organization now," Witold told me. "Our job, as we see it, is above all, to build up the economy of this republic through organized collective work. Coal is our national asset. Last year, Poland produced upwards of 191 million tons of hard coal and 42.5 million tons of lignite. The miners have been among the first to overcome the consequences of the crisis and put up an excellent performance having provided a full supply of coal for all the sectors of the national economy and for domestic use. There has been a great improvement in our coal exports. Our strip mine is once again supplying our fuel without any let-up to our German friends across the Nysa River, to the Herschelde Electric Power Station."

Later on I met city officials of Zgorzelec, a borderland town which has become historic because of the treaty between Poland and the German Democratic Republic delimiting the frontier between them, which was signed there in 1950. We had a talk in the fine community center where the treaty was signed. The chairman of the City People's Council, Edward Mostowicz recalled the trying times of rampant anarchy and disarray brought on by Solidarity. Aid came from

Goerlitz in the German Democratic Republic. When life came back to normal, direct commodity exchange was resumed, and has since been brought up to 2 million marks. We, the chairman went on to say, are learning from one another how to improve economic management and housing construction as well as the ways of resolving the problems of environmental protection and education of the younger generation."

"The revenge-seeking ambitions of certain political and other 'brotherhoods' in West Germany look particularly wicked against the background of what is a real brotherly relationship," said the First Secretary of the City PUWP Committee, Piotr Horbatowicz. "But, as a popular adage says, a dog's barking does not make the moon shrink. Friendship is the best guard of the Nysa border."

Zgorzelec-Warsaw.

(Izvestia, March 14. Agridged.)

CSO: 1812/150

INTERNATIONAL

POSSIBILITIES OF ABUSES BY PRIVATELY-OWNED RADIO STATIONS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, 14 March 1984 publishes on page 9 an 800-word article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA own correspondent Aleksandr Sabov, datelined Paris, under the rubric "Anti-Sovietism: How It Is Done" and headlined "Big Albert Between Borsch and Politics." The article describes a Paris radio call-in talk show called "Here and Now." Sabov complains that many of the callers misrepresent their identities and then make statements showing the Soviet Union in a bad light; he mentions callers claiming to be a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA journalist, a Romanian dissident, an "African" and a "Lebanese"--all dishonestly. He bemoans the fact that there is no legal restriction on such activities since France legalized privately-owned local radio stations 3 years ago: "Wild ideas are a symptom of a disease which is above all treated in isolation. Here it is the opposite: you can go on the air direct from your home telephone, representing yourself as a king, president, ambassador or journalist. Not only do they not silence you--on the contrary, they turn on the microphone just for you." He reports that the French regulatory agency concerned has told him that "Here and Now" is doing nothing illegal, even though before the legalization 3 years ago such private broadcasts were called "piracy." He concludes, "In this instance we are dealing with a new special sort of anti-Soviet piracy on the air and--most annoying of all--one which is already under the protection of the law."

CSO: 1807/168

NATIONAL

BORDER GUARDS GENERAL LAUDS MISSION, VIGILANCE OF BORDER TROOPS

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 25 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Lt Gen I. Kalynychenko, commanding officer, Red-Banner Western Border District, USSR KGB: "On Combat Patrol"]

[Excerpts] Soviet border guard duty constitutes a complex and responsible job. Wherever our nation's border lies -- across swamps, steep precipices, or arid wastelands, sea or quagmire -- it does not remain unguarded for a single moment. Our country's frontier patrols are always on guard, always combat-ready.

Our Dzerzhinskiy warriors are successfully carrying out Lenin's behest to be on guard, to bear in mind at all times the danger which threatens us and "will not cease as long as world imperialism continues to exist." This idea of V. I. Lenin was reemphasized with particular force in the decisions of the special February CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Unswervingly implementing a Leninist peace-seeking foreign policy, the Communist Party and Soviet State are utilizing vigorous measures in the struggle for peace. Unceasing aggressive preparations by imperialism, however, demand a constant increase in vigilance and continuous strengthening of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are capable at all times of reliably defending the sacred borders of the socialist homeland.

The western border of the USSR has always been assigned an important place in the adventurist plans of the imperialist countries and their intelligence services. Here the enemies of the Soviet State have repeatedly attempted to probe the strength of our borders. The men of the Red-Banner Western Border District, which is presently marking its 60th anniversary, have added many bright pages to the illustrious chronicle of our border troops. "Every page in the history of the border troops," stated Comrade K. U. Chernenko, "contains an immense ideological charge of faithfulness, fearlessness, and dedicated service to the homeland...." These qualities, which comprise the foundation of the glorious fighting traditions of the Soviet border guards, reflect the wealth of their spiritual and intellectual world, the great content of honorable and responsible service.

In celebrating the district's 60th anniversary, the men of the western border take just pride in the heroic past of their troops, established and indoctrinated by the Communist Party, troops which have carried combat banners with honor through all trials and ordeals.

...After the battles of the Civil War came to an end, the famed regiments of the 24th Red-Banner Samara-Ulyanovsk Iron Division, the 15th Sivash Division, the 51st Perekop Division, plus other Red Army divisions, which had covered themselves with unfading glory in the struggle against the foreign interventionists and White Guard, proceeded to guard our western border. It is they who initiated the fine fighting traditions of this district's border troops.

The situation on the western border became even tenser and more complicated at the end of the 1930's and beginning of the 1940's. Preparing for war against the Soviet Union, the intelligence agencies of Hitlerite Germany conducted espionage and subversive activities on a very large scale.

At dawn on 22 June 1941, when 190 Hitlerite divisions, deployed along our border, proceeded to advance along the entire front, the border guards absorbed the enemy's first blow. The Hitlerites were intending to ignore the border guards, who were equipped only with small arms. But the fascist invaders were able to advance into the territory defended by the frontier posts only after the last defenders perished. The Chekists fought to the death.

The war came to an end, but the situation on the western border remained complex and tense for quite some time. The district's border guards were compelled to wage a fierce struggle against fascist agents -- bourgeois nationalists and followers of Bandera.

On 5 February 1945 Pfc Semen Pustel'nikov accomplished a heroic deed in battle with members of OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists]. A band which had been hiding in the forests along the Bug River succeeded in breaking contact from the border guards who were in pursuit. Private 1st Class Pustel'nikov jumped on a horse and galloped off to intercept the bandits before they were able to escape across the border. The bandits brought the horse down with gunfire, and also wounded Pustel'nikov. But this intrepid warrior continued the fight against this band of 25 traitors. When he ran out of ammunition, the Bandera followers tried to take him alive, but when they approached him, the soldier blew himself and the bandits up with a grenade.

...Our country has been graced with a peaceful blue sky for almost 40 years now. But the world is troubled. Our country's border, as in the past, is one of those channels by means of which our enemies attempt to obtain espionage information, to carry out hostile acts, to perpetrate acts of ideological sabotage and other subversive activities.

Thanks to daily concern by the Communist Party and Soviet State, the Soviet border troops today have everything they need to perform the difficult and critically important missions they have been assigned: up-to-date weapons and first-class equipment. And, most important, well trained commanders and political workers are serving in the units, at border posts, and on border service ships. They are distinguished by a high degree of ideological conditioning and

considerable experience in guarding the border and indoctrinating subordinates. Standing in the front ranks are Communists and Komsomol members, whose creative initiative constitutes a vigorous mobilizing force and a noble example for all personnel.

...A routine workday was in progress at the Brest border crossing. The border inspection soldiers and customs officials inspected one car after another. The next car drove up, bearing West German plates. It was on a private tourist trip. The driver was wearing a cap, jacket, and soiled blue jeans. He seemed a bit peculiar to WO Yu. Vasil'yev. He gave the appearance of casualness and bravado. His companions, a young man and woman, were idly observing the border inspection procedures.

The inspection was almost completed, when WO V. Lotyts'kyy noted a discrepancy in the dimensions of some built-in cabinets in the car. The exterior dimensions appeared to be much greater than the interior measurements. So that was it! The vehicle contained a secret hiding place. The driver stoutly denied that anything was amiss, figuring that the cleverly--devised system would deny entry to the hiding place.

The contents of the concealed space were quite out of the ordinary: 1,871 copies of ideologically harmful printed material, 40 tape cassettes containing recordings of a propaganda nature, 4 bottles of printer's ink, 3 bottles of fixative solution, 6 rolls of typewriter paper, 5 rolls of paper for a rotary duplicator, 2 microphones, and 1,600 rubles. The driver -- a U.S. national by the name of Paul Allen Gonzales -- and his companions -- West German nationals by the name of Reimer Hans Ditze and Marlene Ditze -- were expelled from the USSR.

These are not isolated occurrences in the daily activities of border crossing stations.

The strength of the border troops and a guarantee of their successful operations lies in an inseparable bond with the people. This point is formally articulated in the Law on the National Boundaries of the USSR. The volunteer people's militia detachments are targeted with special care and attention on the part of local party and soviet agencies, district commanders, staffs, and political agencies. Last year alone the district command issued commendations to hundreds of volunteer people's militia members for displayed courage, valor, and vigilance; those who distinguished themselves to the greatest degree were awarded the Medal for Distinguished Service in Guarding the State Borders of the USSR.

The district border guards are filled with the sincerest gratitude to party, soviet and Komsomol agencies of the Ukraine for their constant solicitude for the soldiers in the green caps. Get-togethers with leading workers of the republic and the oblasts, and addresses by lecturers and propagandists, scientists, people in literature and the arts always leave a profound impression on our border guards and enrich the ideological experience of the units and subunits.

Border guards of the Red-Banner Western District are honoring USSR Supreme Soviet election day with new successes in military labor, and they assure our entire people that they will continue in the future vigilantly guarding the sacred borders of the homeland, and on 4 March they will cast their ballots unanimously for our country's finest sons and daughters.

3024

CSO: 1811/42

NATIONAL

WARNING VOICED ON 'SUBVERSIVE' WESTERN VIDEO FILMS ENTERING USSR

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by N. Maybozhenko, member, Kiev Municipal Court: "Cinematic Jaws From the West"]

[Text] A platform at the Kiev Railroad Station. Three middle-aged men are falling into one another's arms with indescribable joy.

"Did 'Witches of Love' get here?" asks one with an ingratiating smile.

"No. They left 'Cobra', 'Snake', 'The Stallion'. Also 'The Dragon' and 'The Vampires'."

This conversation had no relation to either black magic or a witches' sabbath. All participants in it, V. I. Reznik, director of the Sokol sports facility, A. V. Klyuzner, barman at a Kiev motor compsite, and V. N. Prokopyuk, manager of Kievkomissionorg Store No. 2306 consider themselves cultured people, in a certain sense even educators or, at worst, collectors. They are, you see, the proud owners of video tape machines, which simply means that they collect video films.

Following the meeting at the station this time, having divided the films among themselves as usual, they have settled down by the television sets, and seated their friends, relatives and mere acquaintances and set out to watch their "own home movies." The picture is a totally idyllic one, if one circumstance is overlooked..

In Moscow a group of "businessmen" headed by a certain Sevryugov and specializing in the preparation and distribution of video films were arrested and their Kiev clients found this out the next day. Reznik immediately telephoned his fellow "hobbyists". They met. They worked out a plan together on how to extricate themselves from this ticklish situation. Later, at the trial, Klyuzner, Prokopyuk and Reznik claimed in unison: "We are modern people, at the forefront of world fashion; we are trying to familiarize ourselves with the newest information facilities. We bought the films and showed them exclusively for the sake of interest. We never dreamed of making a profit."

You listen for a while and doubts creep in; is it possible that they are not really guilty? The doubts pass in time, however.

"Tell us, Prokopyuk," asks the public prosecutor, "how many video systems you had and how you bought and sold them."

The latter listens attentively, tries to remember something and answers hesitatingly, :

"Six, I think, but I did not speculate. I sold them for what I bought them for--7000-8000 rubles apiece."

"And in Tashkent?" recalls the procurator.

"I sold them for more there--for 20,000, but I assure you that in Kiev I bought a video tape recorder for that same amount."

"And how about additional expenses. Isn't it a long way to Tashkent?"

"Naturally I incurred losses..."

He was just not able to explain the origin of 2 video tape recorders, color television sets, 5 tape recorders, video cassettes costing 150-300 rubles each. Interrogation of his spouse revealed nothing new either. The husband brought home his entire salary; no one knows by what means he acquired the confiscated equipment.

And Klyuzner was not far behind Prokopyuk--with his modest earnings the barman had acquired 34 video films costing 200 rubles apiece, a video system for 7500 rubles and a motor vehicle. Reznik was the owner of several video systems and dozens of films.

When the Moscow businessmen were caught, their Kiev clients stashed cassettes haphazardly in every corner of the rooms, in the laundry, in suitcases, as far out of sight as possible. Reznik hid a video system, of that I am sure..

The fact is that pretending to be such art lovers, they all understood very well that they were involved in a business that was not at all perfectly clean, both from the standpoint of the criminal code and from an ideological and moral standpoint. And about this--a special discussion.

Let us remember: under modern conditions whereby the ideological struggle has been extremely exacerbated, ideological saboteurs have stepped up attempts to exert a corrupting influence on the Soviet people, and Western cinematographers are drawn into this black deed. Tales about the advantages of the bourgeois way of life are produced, as well as films depicting violence, terror and sex. They propagandize the cult of egotistical endeavors, individualism, profit, the supremacy of biological motives over social ones, prostitution and "free love". Such films come to us in different ways...The fact that several of these so-called films have a sound track in the Russian language indicates that this is nothing more than ideological sabotage.

Sensing that they could live rather nicely off of the unhealthy interest of the petty bourgeois, the "collectors" threw together a group of people for whom special previews were organized. True, in court Reznik, Klyuzner and Prokopyuk all swore unanimously that there had been no group of any kind and that they were in no way organizers. "The viewers themselves," they said, "found us, and how many times we suffered from our spiritual generosity by having to watch this filth." That is what they called

it--filth.

"I couldn't watch a film more than once," explained Prokopyuk in particular. "If I showed it to someone, I went into the kitchen."

So that's how it is. And what about "planting the seeds of wisdom"? Another misunderstanding, as in the case of those wishing to look at Western "exotica". Indeed they were found and asked to show and circulate films. Was this for free, however? Usually this same Prokopyuk hinted that money loves to be counted and took 10 rubles for the preview from anyone not looking. Only one viewer was guaranteed "extremely favorable" treatment. There was a simple explanation: he did a simultaneous translation of the films from a foreign language into Russian, for which Prokopyuk himself paid him 30 rubles each time.

Viewers, having given the court their testimony, also beat their breasts: empty films, and after them terrible memories and nightmares; a zombie, the main character in the series of horror appeared before their eyes for several days.

You see, actress G. V. Kovganich was interested in watching films from a professional point of view...Kovganich herself, however, categorically turned down an opportunity to take part in similar types of films.

For some, such "productions" were like balm for the spirit. For instance, one person settled the account for his "pleasure" by acquiring a motor vehicle for Prokopyuk after registering it in his own name.

There was one more viewer, M. A. Karateyev, a patron of the Prolisok Restaurant in Brovary. He became so hardened by watching thrillers (horror films) that it is hard for him to be astonished by anything. He could talk for hours in detail about which film has the best decapitated head, who eats the hero's internal organs with good appetite, and which of the "supermen" is the hit of the program. S. P. Akinfiyev, a senior engineer at the Kiev Food Industry Technological Institute was more interested in methods of torture. Until recently he felt that cinema special effects had exhausted all their means for delivering horror. Indeed, he turned out to be wrong...

The bloody phantasmagoria also tickles the nerves of A. B. Ruubak'skiy, one of the railway car conductors at the Kiev Passenger Station. Indeed, he still helps them fill their pockets. You see, he never thought about the fact that films contain the strategic position of the bourgeois ideologists--to achieve the realization of a "low value for human life" and to educate the man on the street in the concept of "natural war."

The film "The Cannibals" has managed to make its way into certain people's film collections. Even the West German rental firm Film Ganza, regardless of its interests had to accompany the cassette "The Cannibals" with the following inscription: "We are giving a very serious warning, and this is in no way an advertising ploy: there are scenes in the film that have a particularly strong effect on the nerves and that could be harmful to the health of sensitive viewers."

This indicates that even in the West, sober-minded people resolutely repudiate such film productions. For example, the English have

dreamed up a nickname for those who love them--"masters of cretinism."
This has never occurred to our "film lovers" , however.

A film that has been shown especially often at these "performances" is "This is America"; it is about the "chic" life of the cream of "the society of universal prosperity." In essence, the entire production confiscated from Prokopyuk and others is nothing more than one of the subtlest variations of ideological sabotage.

Why then did these "art critics" so easily swallow the bait that was cast to them? The answer is obvious. They were omnivorous and were continually sliding toward that line where the pursuit of any item that was "prestigious" from a bourgeois point of view covered up their resources of intellectual and spiritual interests and undermined the ideological and moral bases of their personalities. The attempt to have something that no one else did and to flash something wonderful in front of those around them sucked them deeper and deeper into the mire of materialism and finally ended up in a criminal undertaking--the circulation and distribution of films deliberately encroaching upon our ideals, our morals and values.

After carefully studying the circumstances and the essence of the crime, the Collegium on Criminal Affairs of the Kiev Municipal Court sentenced Reznik and Prokopyuk to 5 years in prison and Klyuzner and Rubal'skiy to 4 years. Property belonging to all guilty parties was also confiscated.

The matter has ended and the guilty have suffered their just punishment, but this will not be the end of it. Let us draw some more conclusions. Let us remember once again that the scale of Western ideological sabotage is on the increase. The expenditure of up to 80 million dollars is planned for the year 1983-1984 to carry out the so-called "Program for Democracy and Public Diplomacy" alone--an integral part of Reagan's announced "Crusade Against Communism."

Putting up a definite barrier against those who use ideological sabotage is a purely humanistic task, responding in the highest way possible to the interests of the Soviet people.

12262

CSO: 1800/326

NATIONAL

TURKMEN 'POLITICAL NOVEL', 'SHADOWS OF THE YELLOW DOMINION' REVIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 4

["Continuation"--Review by Lazar Karelin of book "Tyeni Zheltogo Dominiona" (Shadows of Yellow Dominion) by Rakhim Esysenov, Izdatel'stvo Molodaya Gvardiya, Moscow, 1983]

[Text] In his new novel, R. Yesenov recreates pages from the history of the Turkmen people and the struggle with the Basmach, and exposes the intrigues of foreign intelligence services. First, there was the novel "Pre-Dawn Apparitions of the Desert." I wrote about it in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in 1976. And here is a new novel, in which characters we are already familiar with meet up: two childhood friends who go on to become irreconcilable enemies--Ashir Taganov, a fighter for the revolution, and Nury Kurreyev, a Basmach, a counter-revolutionary insurgent, and the bodyguard of Dzhunaid-khan.

After living long lives, these people meet as old men to have it out once and for all.

Actually, the argument is already moot. The former Basmach and, later, intelligence agent, a servant of the German and then English intelligence services, has returned to Turkmenistan to surrender voluntarily, to live out his life, to breathe the air of his homeland, and to just plain vanish, since in "their world" aged outlaws tend to get finished off because a dead one, and only a dead one, knows how to keep his mouth shut. But though Ashir Taganov, a former member of the Red Army who is now a colonel and investigator, does interrogate Nury Kurreyev, it is not in order to have it out with him, but rather to clear up some of the dark spots of the past. The past struggle needs to be clarified in order to more clearly see the motives behind current events, which sometimes have the same addresses as decades ago: Karachi, Peshawar, and the border rayons of Soviet Turkmenistan, including nonhostile Afghanistan where, even today, blood is being shed, where the "dushmans" of the present day have fully adopted the bloody methods of the Basmach.

No argument takes place, and the circumstances are clarified. And the past is compared with the present. An instructive comparison. Today's "defenders" of Islam in Afghanistan do not have their roots in folk tradition, as people in the West claim, but rather in the Basmach.

Unfortunately, very often, after finding interesting material and presenting lively and intense characters, authors start to lengthen their stories, setting out their landmarks: second book, third book, etc. You'd think that, after you've told the essentials, you'd stop, but no, a creaking sled still drags the story onward--the author still has something to prove.

In his new novel about the same characters, Rakhim Yesenov does not prove, and he does not mark time. Instead he widens the circle--and herein lies the new book's fresh and persistent power. The second novel recounts events that could not be told in the first, but without which the picture would not be completely clear. The old Basmach and intelligence agent, at the end of his life, agonizingly appraises the full weight of his life's wreckage. The old colonel regards the past with wisened eyes. This is interesting.

It must be said that modern Turkmen prose is often successful with novels dealing with, well, recent history, when the events depicted in them are already history, but their wounds are still fresh and still have a painful sting, like a recently formed scar. Here Turkmen prose writers are honest and true to the facts--and artistically persuasive. It is even possible to speak of a certain school, a certain vitalizing trend in specifically this sort of prose, which was begun in the "Decisive Step" by Berdy Kerbabayev, continued in "Fate" by Turkmenistan's oldest, but still prospering writer Khydyra Deryayev, and successfully developed in Klych Kuliyeu's well-known novels "Black Caravan" and "Ambassador of the Emir."

This new school has no foundation reaching back to antiquity or tradition. Turkmen prose is young; it was born together with Soviet Turkmenistan. Turkmen poetry is another story. Its tradition is ancient and stretches back for centuries. It is sufficient to cite only one name, Makhtumkuli Fragi, the great Turkmen poet, the 250th anniversary of whose birth is being observed this year by our whole country and many other countries throughout the world. Turkmen poetry originated in song, in the improvisation of folk singers who are still today producing their poetic chronicle of the nation. A nation whose poetic traditions are lofty is always able successfully to resolve literary problems in prose as well. This is how it happened when the Turkmens obtained their independence and they needed to comprehend their path in history. That is the reason why young Turkmen prose turned immediately to the historical genre, after achieving the most success in this genre. Right from the start, prose writers in Soviet Turkmenistan were fortunate to have good teachers. As early as in the 1920's and 1930's such major prose writers as Ivan Katayev, Vsevolod Ivanov, and Andrey Platonov spent time in Turkmeniya. These writers fell in love with Turkmenistan and their works contain pages vividly describing this land. Nikolay Tikhonov and Petr Pavlenko also wrote about Turkmenistan, and more recently, Yuri Trifonov and Yuri Nagibin. One might say that the works of these writers are intertwined with the youthful experiments of the Turkmen prose writers, and that there was a process of training and enrichment. It can be said that in Turkmenistan, right from the start, the literary school of prose writing was placed correctly, just like a musician's hands or a singer's voice are correctly placed. Folk character, veracity and respect for the facts--herein lie the force and the truthful voice of the best books by the Turkmen writers I already mentioned.

But why "Shadows of the Yellow Dominion?" Rakhim Yesenov has chosen this title for his novel because the personal fates of his characters are closely interwoven with the events that touched all of Central Asia and, to some extent, the entire Orient, and hinge on the various intrigues of the many insidious intelligence services that operated in the 1920's on Turkmen, Iranian and Afghan territories. This was just the time when such inveterate English intelligence agents such as Lawrence and Kelly were active in the area. After all, it was Thomas Edward Lawrence who was so wrapped up in the idea of creating the "first colored dominion" on Arab territory. And Kelly expanded his mentor's plan, thinking of creating a new "yellow dominion" that would have included the territories of Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Khiva and Bukhara, needless to say under England's protectorate. History? Without a doubt. Yet it is relevant to the present. You can check off the motives, the feeble efforts, the methods: The whole gamut of provocation is present and accounted for. Yes, there are different Lawrences and Kellys, different weapons, and dollars instead of pounds sterling, but the essence is one and the same. This is why R. Yesenov's historical novel is so contemporary and the history that the writer recounts in it is so instructive. The battle continues. The author hides the roots, the causes and the history of this battle of the Afghan people for their freedom and independence against new attempts to hitch the liberated nation to the imperialist yoke. Back then it was the Basmach and their henchmen who were swept away; now the "dushman" and their henchmen will be swept away.

In recent years the term political novel, in reference to a genre, has come into use. This is precisely the sort of novel that the former PRAVDA correspondent in Turkmenistan and currently well-known prose writer Rakhim Yesenov has written. Just for the record I want to say that the "school of newspaper journalism" is not always able to be of benefit to a prose writer. Some of the pages in Rakhim Yesenov's novel are closer to newspaper reporting than to imaginative literature. I'm not trying to be antagonistic, but still I'd like to suggest that the writer work more carefully with the language and line of imagery. Especially since his prolific work on the most important theme of artistic examination of the freedom-loving struggle of the peoples in Central Asia and the Orient is continuing.

12602

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REGIONAL

LATVIA'S VOSS ADDRESSES KIROVSKIY ELECTORATE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Article from news agency LatINFORM, "Indissoluble Unity of Party and People: A. E. Voss Meets with the Electorate"]

[Text] On February 22, a meeting between voters from Kirovskiy Electoral District No. 296, city of Riga, and the candidate for deputy of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee A. E. Voss was held in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee House of Political Education in Riga.

L. Kh. Matison, first secretary of the Kirovskiy Party Raykom for the city of Riga, opened the meeting.

Participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected the honorable presidium making up the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Trusted individuals of the candidacy for deputy, including A. R. Veys, rector of the Riga Order of the Red Banner of Labor Politechnic Institute imeni A. Ya. Pel'she and professor and distinguished science and technology figure in the Latvian SSR, L. M. Rostovska, seamstress-mechanic at the Rigas Aditays knitting factory and deputy to the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, and N. F. Neznamova, actress at the Riga Order of People's Friendship Theater of Russian Drama and People's Artist of the Latvian SSR spoke about A. E. Voss' life and his versatile work in managing the republic party organization; they called upon the electorate to vote unanimously on election day for the candidates of the indissoluble communist and nonparty bloc.

V. M. Burkhanov, chief of steamboat river navigation at the Latvian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and B. K. Stashane, first secretary of the Kirovskiy Raykom Komsomol, also spoke at the meeting.

The speakers talked about the fact that workers from the district, from the capital of Soviet Latvia, from our entire republic as well as the Soviet people as a whole unanimously support the politics of our native Leninist Party, in which the interests of the people are above all. Unanimous approval was given to a resolution of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum and a speech there by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko, directing our society to the achievement of new advances in the socioeconomic structure. The wise Leninist national policy of fraternal friendship and cooperation among the nations of the USSR plays a most important role in the solution of these large and critical problems,

along with such factors as scientific and technological progress, all-out improvement of the organization of production and the development of socialist competition.

A. E. Voss spoke and was warmly received by those assembled. After expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the labor collectives who promoted his candidacy for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he said that the trust and high honor that have been rendered to him are fully and completely due to our glorious Communist Party. He considers this trust primarily as the expression of unanimous support for the policy of our party.

"As we know," stated A. E. Voss further, "a special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on February 13, 1984. It was observed in connection with the demise of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all the Soviet people had sustained a serious loss. A gifted leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, a blazing patriot, Leninist and tireless fighter for peace and communism had passed away.

The extra February Plenum of the Central Committee unanimously chose Comrade K. Ul. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Communists and all workers of Soviet Latvia as well as all Soviet people wholly approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee special plenum and its unanimous election of Comrade K. U. Chernenko as general secretary of the Central Committee of our party.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is well known in the country as a distinguished statesman of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. During years of work in the Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, he did a great deal for the development and consolidation of the Leninist style of party and state management, as characterized by profound understanding of key questions of social development, a realistic approach to the analysis of what has been achieved and of unresolved problems, with high expectations of personnel while maintaining a benevolent attitude toward them, and support for initiative and experience on the part of the workers.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K. U. Chernenko affirmed with new force the inexorable will of the party to consistently provide continuity in internal and external politics and to travel further along the true Leninist course. In this regard, he particularly stressed that the line worked out at the 26th Party Congress and developed and specifically defined by the November (1982) and June and December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums remains unchanged. A clear program of practical measures for successful implementation of resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums was presented in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech.

The Leninist party is facing the elections with a profoundly thought out and scientifically based program for communist creation and the reinforcement of universal peace. It has found its specific incarnation in the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to all voters, which has been met everywhere with a feeling of patriotic pride and warm approval."

"In the course of preparing for the elections," said A. E. Voss, "the results of accomplishing target plans are usually tabulated, the position in various work sectors is analyzed and at the same time attention is focused on what lies ahead to be done."

Speaking of specific results of work done during the 5 years since the last elections, A. E. Voss observed that during that period our economy reached a new phase qualitatively as well as quantitatively, the scientific and technological potential of the republic increased, and the economic and cultural level of workers' lives was raised.

Typical data in the area of social development and raising the national standard of living were presented in the speech. Actual per capita income for 1983 surpassed the 1978 level by 13 percent. Average salary for workers and employees and average monthly wages for kolkhozniks increased. The source of popular income that is second in importance, public consumption funds, is continually growing. From 1979-1983, payments and benefits from these funds increased by 23 percent, reaching one and a half billion rubles this past year. This means that every inhabitant of the republic now receives 585 rubles annually from public consumption funds.

A great deal has been done during the past year to expand housing construction. There has been substantial success in the republic in the area of national education, public health, science and culture.

As the speaker stressed, workers in the capital of Soviet Latvia make a significant contribution to the socioeconomic development of the republic.

There was detailed discussion of those successes attained by foremost Riga collectives in the basic directions of improving industrial production and methods for its intensification.

In the course of preparing for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, a large body of work was done on analyzing and summarizing how to carry out the mandate of the electorate. These questions were dealt with thoroughly and comprehensively by the candidate for deputy. Giving numerous examples, A. E. Voss told how the program of industrial, cultural/domestic, and residential construction and the improvement of communal service is being accomplished. Specifically, last year in Riga more than 100 kilometers of water, heat and gas networks were built and the Gor'kovskiy Bridge across the Daugava, a furniture house in the Purvtsiyems housing tract, self-service department stores in Imant and Plyavniyek, pedestrian crossings under Suvorov Street in the Central Railroad Station district and other important items were put into operation. In the city 50 stores, 180 public eating establishments, and 37 domestic service enterprises were opened; 5 general education schools, 20 preschool institutions and many others were built. A substantial amount of work was done in construction and capital repairs to streets and roads and on civic improvements to squares and parks. I wish to note with satisfaction that Kirovskiy Rayon takes first place in this regard as, incidentally, it does in many other areas.

Some of the electors' instructions have served as the basis for studies planned for the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th Five-Year Plan."

"Achievements of Kirovskiy Rayon workers also make us happy," observed the speaker. "The important thing is that labor collectives of your rayon make an extremely significant contribution to the economic and social development not just of Riga but of the entire republic."

In speaking of results of socioeconomic construction in the republic, A. E. Voss emphasized that the years since the last elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet were years of even further development of the political system for the society of developed socialism and of the deepening of Soviet socialist democracy.

In measuring the value of what has been achieved, we must at the same time clearly see unsolved problems and our shortcomings and omissions; we must work steadfastly to correct them. The limits we have adopted must be considered as just the basis for solving more complicated and critical tasks for further progress.

In this regard, A. E. Voss, starting from the basic directions of the development of Soviet economics, which are clearly spelled out in a speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, concentrated his attention on those critical tasks which today face party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic agencies, and all labor collectives. It was stressed that particular attention must be directed toward an increase in above-plan labor productivity and an additional reduction in the cost of production. In order to do this, it is very important to get good results through better use of existing capacities and by increasing the return on every ton of metal, fuel and cement, of literally every ruble invested in the national economy.

In light of Central Committee demands enumerated in the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the plenum, work on the reinforcement of order and discipline must be continued everywhere. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko observed, the question of organization and order is fundamental, of key importance to us. Moreover, it is completely natural that the approval of the entire nation was given to measures adopted by the party for increasing labor, production, plan, and state discipline and for the consolidation of socialist law.

In brief, the speaker stressed that each of us in turn is obliged to maintain the pace that has been established and the total system for the practical solution of problems, actively developing positive tendencies and making them durable in character.

Then spending some time on several questions dealing with the international situation, A. E. particularly emphasized that under conditions of the clearly exacerbated international situation due to the aggressive imperialistic circles, highly organized and conscientious labor and the absolute fulfillment of planned quotas becomes not just the obligation but the patriotic duty of every Soviet person, every labor collective and every public organization.

"Allow me, comrades," said A. E. Voss in conclusion, "to express my assurance that the workers of Kirovskiy Rayon, as well as those of the entire country, will always be on top of of worthwhile tasks.

Allow me once more to thank all of the voters, each one of those present in this hall for the great trust that has been shown to me. Let me assure you that I will do everything necessary to justify your great faith in me."

12262

CSO: 1800/318

REGIONAL

BAGIROV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Article from AzerINFORM news agency: "Leninist Course: Meeting of the Electorate with K. M. Bagirov"]

[Excerpts] Amidst the monolithic solidarity of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and growing political and labor activity on the part of the masses, preparation for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet is going in in Azerbaijan as it is all over the country.

Representatives of labor collectives from the Baku imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov electoral district nominated Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Kyamran Mamedovich Bagirov as a candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union. A meeting between the district electorate and their candidate for deputy took place on February 9 at the Palace of Culture imeni Il'ich.

Kh. Ya. Khalilov, first secretary of the party raykom of Rayon imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, opened the meeting.

A trusted individual acquainted those gathered with the biography of the deputy candidate and spoke of the life of K. M. Bagirov.

"Our republic," he said, "achieved significant successes in solving problems presented by the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent party Central Committee Plenums and the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. This is the result of selfless labor on the part of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the national intelligentsia, and productive organizational and political activity on the part of the republic party organization, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Buro headed by Comrade K. M. Bagirov."

Comrade Karibov called upon the electorate to give their vote on election day to the candidate of the indissoluble communist and non-party bloc, its worthy representative K. M. Bagirov.

"The staff of the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla," said First Deputy Chief of the KKF [Red Banner Caspian Flotilla] Political Department, Captain First Rank

L. M. Prokhorov, "does its constitutional duty with honor, tirelessly increasing vigilance, improving battle and political readiness, vigilantly standing guard over the southern shores of our native land.

The Caspian sailors are continuously aware of the attention and concern of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for continued build-up for battle readiness of the ships and units; this is the driving force behind execution of their military duty for their native country. Let us assure you that in wartime and in the future we will justify the confidence of the party; let us vote unanimously on March 4 for the true sons and daughters of the Soviet nation."

Buro chief of Gobustanskiy UBR [Drilling Operations Administration] and Hero of Socialist Labor S. A. Nagiyev said that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has done much to bring about a radical change in the oil industry--this important branch of republic industry.

Speaking for all petroleum specialists, Comrade Nagiyev called upon the electorate of the district to cast their votes on election day for the worthy representative of the communist and non-party bloc, K. M. Bagirov.

Comrade K. M. Bagirov, who was warmly received by the audience, spoke at the meeting.

"Dear comrades," he said. "Allow me first of all to express to you and through you to all workers of the Baku-imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Electoral District my heartfelt thanks and warm gratitude for the advancement of my candidacy for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union. I attribute the honor and trust that have been given to me completely to our country's communist party, whose true soldier I am. I consider your kind words spoken today regarding the republic party organization and me personally as a high evaluation and approval of the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Committee and its buro. Thank you, dear comrades, for such an evaluation. I promise to devote all of my efforts, knowledge and experience in the future to the service of Leninist party business, so as to justify your trust.

Workers in Soviet Azerbaijan look upon elections as though they were a big national holiday. Feelings of loftiness and inspiration are the rule in the republic as they are throughout the country. On the day of the election campaign each of us grasps with particular acuity the true value of Soviet democracy, rights and freedoms made available to all of us by the USSR constitution. We are even more deeply aware of the essence of an atmosphere of humanism and confidence in tomorrow, of social optimism and moral health, of the collective spirit and comradely mutual assistance which together, as stated by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, stand for the fundamentally new quality of life of the working masses, absorbing an entire spectrum of full-blooded human existence.

The November (1982), and June and December (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were most important events in the life of the party and the country. Means and methods for planned and comprehensive improvement of developed

socialism, basic directions for the further development of production efforts and production relations and entire spheres of social life were clearly established in resolutions of Central Committee plenums and speeches given at them by Yu. V. Andropov.

The conditions of high political and labor activity on the part of workers under which the current election campaign is taking place are strong corroboration of this; the campaign serves as a review of popular power and communist creation and a period when results are summed up and new limits are defined."

"We are now all living," continued Comrade Bagirov, "under the ever-increasing influence of decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and positions and conclusions from a document of huge mobilization effort-- a speech on it by Yu. V. Andropov.

The party attaches paramount significance to a key task of economics--the strengthening of discipline and organization at all links of the popular economy, an increase in labor productivity and a reduction in production cost. A campaign for providing an increase in labor productivity in 1984-1985 of 1 percent over and above the plan and an additional reduction in production cost by 0.5 percent through broad implementation of firsthand experience, new techniques and progressive technology is a qualitatively new phase in socialist competition, which demands maximum and, most importantly, complete use of all resources.

The efforts of all those competing must be concentrated on achieving this goal; energy and creative initiative must be channeled toward this end. As called for by the December Plenum of the Central Committee, each shop, brigade and district, each worker must work more effectively and productively every day. We have no doubts, moreover, that the workers of Azerbaijan, true to its glorious traditions, will handle this task with honor.

A strong peace is an indispensable condition for the creation, welfare and happiness of the people. Consequently, our country is pursuing a Leninist peace-loving course in foreign policy and carrying out a program for peace developed by the party. All Communist Party activity in the area of international relations is directed toward a realization of Soviet state foreign policy goals as spelled out in the USSR constitution.

A new clear-cut manifestation of the Soviet Union's active struggle for the prevention of the danger that threatens the world is shown in the claims of Yu. V. Andropov, his answers to PRAVDA questions, containing confirmation of the unchanged line of the Soviet Union on maintaining and strengthening peace and arms control and suggested measures for the dissemination and strengthening of collaboration between governments as well as an in-depth analysis of the exacerbation of the international situation. At pre-election meetings Azerbaijan workers as well as all Soviet people unanimously support the counter measures of our government in connection with the deployment of new American rockets in Europe and also support practical actions for bolstering the defensive power of our country.

The achievements of our economy and the political platform brought to the USSR Supreme Soviet elections by the party are convincing proof of the fact

that the country of the Soviets is firmly following the only true Leninist path. The wise internal and external political course of our party, tested by time and by history, is warmly approved by the entire Soviet nation.

Among first candidates for deputy of the supreme organ of power in the country, as emphasized by all comrade speakers, the Azerba'jan workers as well as all the Soviet people were extremely enthusiastic in their nomination of members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. The entire course of the pre-election meetings in the labor collectives and district meetings and the meetings of the electorate with the candidates demonstrates the monolithic solidarity of the party and the people, the indissolubility of the communist and non-party bloc.

But we should also speak, if we may, of the determining factor contributing to famous labor victories. I have in mind that healthy moral and political atmosphere that has become established in our republic. We consider this a major political result of the work of the Azerbaijan party organization over the recent period.

Many good changes have taken place in the republic capital and in all of its rayons. Baku is growing and becoming more beautiful every day. New living quarters and architectural structures have beautified it. The new streets and squares are dressed all in green.

Baku's contribution to Soviet Azerbaijan labor is also growing, with 46 percent of the republic's industrial potential. A large construction program has been going on for 5 years. A major complex for primary petroleum processing has been put into service at the BNZ [Baku Petroleum Processing Plant] imeni 22nd S'yezda KPSS, capacities at enterprises of the electrotechnical industry and instrument building industry, Soyuzneftemasha, have been increased and new plants have gone under construction. Every sixth resident of Baku has celebrated a housewarming during this time. In other words, 260,000 residents of Baku obtained new living quarters.

Medical, commercial and domestic facilities for the population continue to be developed.

One can judge the extent to which the appearance of our native city has changed beyond recognition by the example of rayons making up the Baku--imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov electoral district: imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Karadag'skiy, Oktyabr'skiy and Apsheron'skiy.

One of the oldest rayons of the city of Baku--imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov--is famous for revolutionary, battle and labor traditions. Labor exploits of rayon petroleum workers--heroes of the first Soviet five-year plans--are alive in the labor achievements of the current generation of working class of the republic, in our deeds, comrades.

In a word, comrades, there have been many beneficial changes in the life of the republic, city and our rayons over the past 5 years, and they are cause for well-founded pride. What has been achieved, however, must not give rise to complacency. Evaluating what has been done, we must focus our attention on

the unresolved problems, on existing shortcomings and untapped resources. This was discussed in detail at the latest Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the 45th Baku Party Conference and I do not think it is necessary to dwell on all the problems today. We should, however, once again direct our attention to certain questions.

As has already been stressed, the party should attach paramount significance to strengthening discipline and organization at all links of the national economy, increasing labor productivity, reducing production costs, increasing the equipment shift system coefficient, and reinforcing operating conditions of the economy.

Of late a group of measures for further intensifying discipline have been accomplished according to plan in all sectors of the national economy of the republic. Ideological, political, moral and labor education has improved in the collectives, the workers are becoming more accustomed to managing production, which has made it possible to better organize socialist competition and increase its efficiency and effectiveness. Results from January of this year specifically corroborate this. The workers of Baku worked well during this month.

At the same time it should be mentioned that not all enterprises and associations met their quotas; many did not provide the above-plan increase in labor productivity. Several enterprises and associations did not meet their agreed-upon responsibilities in terms of delivery and production of goods for popular consumption. The problem of increasing the equipment shift system coefficient remains as acute as before, as does assimilation and utilization of production capacities and production potential on the whole. Work time losses are still great and the strictest economic system for handling economic resources has not been established everywhere. Total mechanization of production processes is being adopted slowly in the rural economy and existing capacities are being poorly used in livestock breeding.

In speaking specifically of Baku, one must first be concerned with speeding up industrial production growth rates. Industry is lagging behind five-year plan quotas in several rayons, in the city the production growth rate due to increased labor productivity declined and the number of enterprises with a decrease in this most important index increased. These and other shortcomings were discussed at the 45th Baku Party Conference. I think that the management of associations and party rayon committees should carefully look into the causes of this situation, and take immediate measures to correct it, beginning in February. We set industry quotas at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held January 16 of this year. The level of engineering work on the well supply must first be drastically raised, progressive extraction methods must be more vigorously adopted, broad use must be made of opportunities for drilling wells in old areas so as to extract the remaining oil and a high degree of organization and discipline must be guaranteed at every work area. Gas and oil extraction from the sea must be technically provided for with great urgency, drilling volumes must be increased.

Everything that has been said, comrades, demands the constant attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as economic leaders.

Matters must be arranged so that work designed to increase labor performance and lower expenses might be carried out on an everyday basis, definitely contributing to the growth of production efficiency. Establishment of clear-cut control over implementation of the above is very important; results of the realization of counter plans and duties must be regularly tabulated and made public.

A great deal remains to be done in the social domain. This was also discussed at the Baku Party Conference; several questions were raised and presented today at the meeting of the electorate.

The first question is that of residential construction. In spite of certain changes, it must be frankly admitted that we have still not reached a major breakthrough in this area. This remains an acute problem for the city of Baku. Measures are now being adopted in the Baku gorkom, the Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers for more vigorous development of residential construction in Baku, a transition to industrial frame and monolithic residential construction, and building of a central sector and major housing tracts in the city of 16 to 22-story buildings, which will also make it more beautiful. Much remains to be done toward improving the work of residential operations agencies, particularly in the area of preserving an available housing supply, and to using the proper procedure for supplying residential heat, water, gas and electricity and accomplishing residential exchange. Serious attention is also required for questions of further improving transportation, trade and domestic service for the population, for the public welfare of Baku. The Central Committee, the republic government and party and soviet agencies of the city are taking and will take the necessary measures for a major improvement in the affairs of these areas.

On my part, as your candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and as a party leader, I wish to assure you that I will devote all my efforts to persistently attain a successful resolution of these and other problems that are bothering you.

Moreover, there is no doubt that when March 4 has arrived in the electoral districts, the citizens of Azerbaijan as well as of the entire country will unanimously, everyone as one person, vote for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and nonparty persons, for the bright future of our native land, for its happiness and prosperity, for peace throughout the world and the triumph of the great deed of Lenin.

In conclusion, allow me, dear comrades, to once more with all my heart thank you for this high honor and for your warm feelings and to assure all of the voters in the Baku-imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov District that I will devote all my efforts to justify your confidence through true service to the party and nation."

(K. M. Bagirov's speech was heard with great attention and was interrupted more than once by continuous applause.)

Comrades V. N. Konovalov, F. E. Musayev, G. N. Seidov, Z. M. Yusif-zade, and D. M. Muslim-zade were present at the meeting.

In conclusion, ~~a concert by Azerbaijan masters of the arts was held.~~

The day before the meeting, K. M. Bagirov was at ~~the Ship Building Plant imeni Parizhskaya Kommuna~~ and at the NGDU Oil and Gas Extraction Administration ~~imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov~~, where he spoke with workers, engineers and specialists, was interested in the progress of the urgent pre-election watch, wished labor collectives successful execution of their plans and socialist responsibilities for the fourth year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan, so as to make a worthy contribution a realization, as outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

12262

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REGIONAL

BAGIROV SPEAKS WITH VOTERS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Feb 84 p 2

[Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency (AzerINFORM) Report on K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, meeting with electorate: "The Party and the People Are United"]

[Text] Monolithic unity of the party and the people and readiness of workers to devote all their strength in the cause of further flourishing of the fatherland was demonstrated at the meeting of electors of Oktyabrskiy and Apsheronskiy rayons, which are included in the Bakinskiy imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary Election District, with Kyamran Mamedovich Bagirov, candidate for deputy to the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. It was held on 25 February in the assembly hall of the Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute imeni Ch. Il'drym.

The meeting was opened by S. K. Aliyev, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee, was elected with great enthusiasm.

S. B. Karibov, accredited representative of the candidate for deputy and driller of the Bukhta Il'icha Maritime Exploratory Drilling Administration, familiarized the assemblage with K. M. Bagirov's biography and described his life.

The meeting was addressed by S. V. Ulubabyan, skilled baker of mechanized bakery No 2 and deputy of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet; K. A. Gasanaliyeva, workers of the Bakinskaya poultry farm and deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet; A. F. Vezirov, chairman of the Baku section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and Hero of the Soviet Union; A. Zeynalova, inspector of the technical control department [OTK] of sewing factory No 1; G. N. Aslanov, first secretary of the Apsheronskiy Raykom; and A. I. Zapalatskiy, brigadier of the Otdelstroy Trust. They said that workers of the district warmly approved the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which mobilize the Soviet people toward fulfilling the tasks of communist construction. In describing successes in the widespread socialist competition in labor collectives in honor of the upcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the speakers assured that on 4 March workers of the district will unanimously cast their votes for worthy candidates of the inviolable bloc of communists and non-party people.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade K. M. Bagirov, who was warmly welcomed by the assemblage.

"The preelection campaign, which has entered the final stage," he said, "convincingly demonstrates the monolithic unity of the party and the people, the unanimous approval of the CPSU policy by the Soviet people and their cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. This was manifested especially vividly during the days when the entire country and progressive mankind bid farewell with great sorrow to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and an ardent fighter for peace and communism.

"Workers of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, in warmly supporting the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which elected Comrade K. U. Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as general secretary of our party's Central Committee, are fully resolved to exert all strength for their successful fulfillment and by their selfless labor are striving to consolidate and increase achievements in all sectors of communist construction. At preelection meetings and in meetings with candidates for deputies they repeatedly proclaim their boundless and truly nationwide trust in the Leninist party.

"To this trust," Comrade Bagirov emphasized, "I completely attribute my nomination as a candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet." In expressing warm-hearted appreciation and sincere gratitude to workers of the district for the high honor accorded him, he assured them that he will devote all strength, energy and knowledge to justify it and will continue to struggle actively for realization of the party's plans.

In describing further the achievements of the Soviet state in the 5 years since the past elections, Comrade Bagirov noted that Azerbaijan, which is a composite inseparable part of the unified national economic complex, has also achieved new successes in all spheres of social and economic development. A testimony to continuation of the glorious traditions of the red banner seventies and eighties was the victory by the Azerbaijan SSR in the 1983 all-union socialist competition, for which the republic was again, for the 14th year in succession awarded the Red Banner.

A great contribution to the republic's achievements was made by its capital, where many good changes occurred during the past 5 years. Workers of the rayons that are included in the Bakinskiy 26 Bakinskiye Komissary Election District are working in a shock manner, their economy is being developed at a steady rate and production efficiency and quality of all work is being raised.

Oktyabrskiy Rayon, which has achieved substantial results in economic and social development, is famed for its remarkable revolutionary, labor and international traditions. Collectives of the Baku Caraman Factory and bread combine No 1 are in the vanguard of socialist competition. Products of the sewing factory No 1 and the fashion footwear factory, which have considerably increased the output of articles with state mark of quality, are in demand. The scientific institutions, which are concentrated in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, have made

an important contribution to the development of scientific and technical progress in the republic. Further development in the past several years was gained by public education, culture and public health. In accordance with mandates from electors, a number of sociocultural facilities have been built and an extensive program of civic improvements has been implemented.

Workers of Apsheronskiy Rayon, whose basic profile is agriculture, also have something to be proud of. During the past several years, agriculture developed successfully and plans for the production and procurement of basic agricultural crops have been fulfilled. The volume of industrial production during these years has increased more than 1.7-fold. In short, Apsheronskiy Rayon became much stronger economically and attractive in appearance, which was described by speakers today with satisfaction.

"At the same time," Comrade Bagirov stressed, "in analyzing that which was achieved from the positions of the December (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions ensuing from the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee, our unfinished work and large unused reserves stand out especially in relief.

"There are still many enterprises in Baku which are behind the five-year plan tasks as regards the rate of increase in the volume of production and which do not fulfill contractual obligations for delivery and production of consumer goods. The problem of raising the machine shift coefficient and using the production potential efficiently remains acute for many collectives and the losses of working time are still great.

"Farms in Apsheronskiy Rayon are introducing comprehensive mechanization of agricultural processes slowly, use existing capacities in livestock breeding poorly and permit extensive production costs.

"The party attaches paramount significance to strengthening discipline and the extent of organization in all links of the national economy, to raising labor productivity, to reducing production costs and to strengthening the policy of thrift. The struggle for ensuring above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent and for reduction of production costs by half percent is a qualitatively new stage in the development of socialist competition, which will require the maximum use of all reserves."

In speaking of the great and responsible tasks that face workers of the rayons which are included in the election district, Comrade Bagirov noted the importance of increasing the pace in housing construction, raising its quality and further improving the preservation of existing available housing and water supply, transportation, trade and domestic and medical services to Baku residents.

He drew special attention to the necessity of intensifying work aimed at establishing meat and dairy subsidiary farms to satisfy the needs of workers dining halls and children's institutions and to sell products to workers of industrial enterprises. There are opportunities for doing this. There is much abandoned land in Apsheronskiy Rayon, which can be used for establishing

a fodder base for livestock breeding. Apparently, there must be mutual interest here of party and soviet organs of Baku and Apsheron'skiy Rayon. Apsheron can and must become an important base for supplying Baku residents with agricultural products.

"All of us now live and work," the candidate for deputy continued, "under the influence of decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions in the program speech at the plenum by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. The most important, as noted at the plenum, is not to stop at what was accomplished and not to lose the achieved pace, but to become disposed toward further raising efforts in work and to strive for its efficient organization. The realization of that which was outlined will require from us complete mobilization of forces and highest responsibility. It is necessary to steadily raise labor, planning and technological discipline and to strive for high workmanship, administration and management as a whole. Each one of us must see in this not only his obligation, but a lofty patriotic duty as well.

"Workers of Azerbaijan are approaching the elections as great nationwide holiday. An atmosphere of overall upsurge and inspiration reigns in the republic, like throughout the country. There is no doubt that in coming to election sectors on the election day, the people of Azerbaijan will fulfill their lofty civic duty with honor by voting for the bright future of our fatherland."

Present at the meeting were Comrades R. E. Mekhtiyev, F. E. Musayev, G. N. Seidov, Z. M. Yusif-zade, D. M. Muslim-zade and L. Kh. Rasulova.

A concert performance was presented in the conclusion.

9817

CSO: 1830/345

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO MEETINGS DETAILED

On Tbilisi Party Organizations

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro approved the work of the Leninskiy Rayon of Tbilisi City and Zestafonskiy Rayon party organizations on increasing the role of the family and personal responsibility of parents for the political, ideological and moral upbringing of the younger generation. In meeting the requirements of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee resolution on this question adopted in April 1982, the party organizations of these rayons experimentally introduced new forms of political education work with families--coordination councils on family problems under the auspices of party raykoms and corresponding sectors in rayispolkoms with primary links in labor collectives and educational institutions. Thanks to this, work on an increased role for family education is acquiring an increasingly versatile comprehensive nature and is giving rise to participation by the population in solving ideological-educational, social, economic and cultural-spiritual problems regarding the education of the younger generation.

The use and implementation of new forms of political and educational work with families approved by the Leninskiy Rayon Tbilisi and Zestafonskiy Rayon Party organizations was recommended to Georgian Communist Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Joint resolutions were passed by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers: "Measures for Guaranteeing Implementation of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions on 'Measures for Accelerating Scientific and Technological Progress in the National Economy'"; "Supplementary Measures for Executing Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, 'Measures for Improving State Aid to Families with Children'"; and "Measures for Improving the Administration of Medical Science and Accelerating the Use of its Achievements in the Practice of Public Health."

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of measures to improve operations at Merani, the republic book publishing house; the measures were designed to increase the volume of books published and to more completely meet the demands of the population for artistic literature.

Measures for guaranteeing examination of the newly opened archeological complex "Naomari Gora" in the Udabno-David-Garedzhi Territory, Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon were outlined.

Taking into account the strong significance of propaganda dealing with achievements of multinational Soviet literature in training workers in the spirit of communist conviction, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro adopted a resolution for Soviet Literature Days to be held in November 1984 in the Abkhaz ASSR.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat approved work on the implementation and performance of a system for controlling reaction to critical speeches of the central press, thus eliminating cases where practical, fundamental and constructive criticism is concealed. Progress in implementation of resolutions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee for 1983 was discussed at the meeting of the Secretariat.

The question of holding Memorial Days for parents and relatives was discussed. An account of the resolution adopted will be published in the press.

On Upcoming Elections

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed at its regular meeting the question of results of the election-accountability campaign in republic party organizations. It was observed that the election-accountability campaign in the republic party organization took place at the necessary organizational and ideological-political level. Party committees and primary organizations were instructed to conduct a comprehensive in-depth analysis of election-accountability meeting and conference results, to implement measures guaranteeing close unity of organizational, ideological-educational and economic activity and to make all operations subject to the achievement of high final results in socioeconomic development. Particular attention was paid to the need for mobilizing communists and all those working for successful realization of plans and socialist responsibilities for 1984 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, to unconditional fulfillment of additional party quotas for an increase in labor productivity of 1 percent over and above the plan and a reduction in production cost of 0.5 percent, and to determining methods for further improving systems of territorial-branch administration of the national economy in light of requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "Work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on Improving the System of Administration, Raising the Level of Economic Operations and Wise Use of Resources."

The Georgian Communist Central Committee Buro approved the initiative of the foremost republic workers and labor collectives who have assumed responsibility for guaranteeing meeting planned quotas for the first quarter of 1984 up to March 4--Election Day in the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was suggested to Georgian Communist Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, to republic ministries and departments and to party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to develop an extensive operation for universal dissemination of this patriotic undertaking.

A resolution was adopted by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on comprehensive measures guaranteeing improvement in the quality of housing construction in the republic.

The question of measures providing that items of priority state significance and other important buildings for industrial, agricultural and cultural and domestic purposes provided for in the 1984 plan be put into service and creation of a stockpile for the startup program of 1985 and the following period was discussed at the buro meeting.

Results for the 1983 republic socialist competition with the motto "Each council of a scientific technological society is the headquarters for the search for production resources" were summarized. An account of the resolution adopted on this question by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian Republic Trade Union Council and the Georgian LKSM Central Committee will be published in the press.

Measures for further development of initiative on the part of labor collectives for the development and execution of counter plans were established in a joint resolution of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

The question of the status of mountain climbing in the republic and measures for its future development was discussed.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of responsibility of the board chairman of the kolkhoz in the village of Ude, Adigenskiy Rayon, Comrade P. A. Merabishvili, for deterioration in the state of affairs at the farm. Comrade P. A. Merabishvili was severely reprimanded and placed on an accounting list for a decrease in basic production and economic indices of agricultural activity, laxity in executive discipline and creation of conditions for the theft and squandering of producible goods. A reprimand was issued to the party committee secretary, Comrade P. I. Tatoshvili, it was explained to RAPO Chairman Comrade A. K. Inasaridze. It was suggested to the Adigenskiy party raykom that they strengthen control over immediate improvement of the state of affairs at the kolkhoz.

The Georgian Communist Central Committee Secretariat heard information from Akhmetkiy Party Raykom First Secretary Comrade Z. G. Manizhashvili on measures taken to improve the work style and party management of the national economy. Having made note of the noticeable activation of party raykom operations, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat recommended that particular attention be paid to development of viticulture and livestock breeding and to strengthening state discipline and public order in every possible way.

Having heard data from Georgian SSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman Comrade I. S. Zhordaniya concerning progress in implementing the comprehensive target program of studies on the mechanization of manual labor in the national economy of the republic for 1981-1985, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat proposed specific measures guaranteeing successful realization of this program.

Seed Care Shortcomings

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro considered the question of improving the use of labor resources in a rural locale on the basis of broader development of subsidiary plants and industrial enterprises in the rural economy of the republic. In the resolution adopted on this question by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers it was noted that measures enacted in recent years regarding the development of subsidiary plants and industrial enterprises made it possible to improve the use of the work force, and the economic and material resources of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, and contributed to the bolstering of their economy. Specific measures were mapped out for the further development of subsidiary plants and industrial enterprises, particularly in mountain regions, in order to provide more full-scale employment of the free labor resources, maximum wages of local raw material resources and industrial waste for the production of goods for popular consumption and construction materials.

The results of the republic socialist competition for collectives of scientific research organizations and industrial enterprises for mutual commitments to shortening the time periods for putting results of finished research efforts into production by 1983 were summarized. An account of the resolution adopted by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian Republic Trade Union Council and the Georgian LKSM /Komsomol/ Central Committee will be published in the press.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of personal responsibility of certain managerial workers of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production for serious problems in providing the public sector with seeds for spring crops and in getting them in shape for planting. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro admitted to unsatisfactory work in efficient selection and preparation of spring crop seeds for planting on the part of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, the Tavtavi Scientific and Industrial Association and the Republic State Inspectorate for Seed and Planting Material Quality. The deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, Comrade V. D. Kozayev and the chief of the Republic State Inspectorate for Seed and Planting Material Quality Comrade K. A. Beridze were reprimanded for these admitted deficiencies and the chairman of the Tavtavi NPO [Scientific Industrial Association], Comrade M. B. Gvindzhiliya was given a warning. Measures were devised guaranteeing the shortest possible period for getting seeds for spring crops in shape for high-altitude planting conditions.

A number of other questions concerning the economic and sociopolitical life of the republic were also discussed at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro meeting.

12262

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH BURO MEETING REVIEWS PRODUCTION TASKS

GF081900 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro reviewed the question of the work of the Ministry of Local Industries in expanding the variety, improving the quality, and raising the technical standard of consumer goods.

It was noted that the republic's local industries enterprises since the beginning of the 5-year plan have increased the production of high-quality products and assimilated many tens of new varieties of articles.

At the same time, the measures which have been implemented by the ministry, oblast managements, unions, and enterprise branches for the production of high-quality consumer goods, still do not meet today's requirements. Most of the enterprises do not fulfill their respective plans, do not satisfy the need of citizens for most consumer goods, unsatisfactorily use local raw materials in production, and each year do not assimilate the resources earmarked for the development of the branch.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro called the attention of the board of the republic Ministry of Local Industries to the increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods, which requires taking measures for improving the administration of the branches according to the highest demand of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the directions and conclusions continued in the speech of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The buro also reviewed the question of the resolutions of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee which were adopted earlier on intensification of the construction of nonferrous metallurgy projects in the republic. It was noted that despite the turning over to exploitation at the decision of the Central Committee of vital production capabilities, during the past year the allocated capital investment was not totally utilized. The construction of a group of enterprises which are being introduced in the current year and in 1985 is lagging behind. It was also noted that the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Construction, and the party organizations should concentrate on the construction starts and capabilities and on fulfilling the plan of the building of homes and children's preschool institutions.

The buro also reviewed the results of executing the first 2 months of the 1984 plan for industrial and construction projects.

The production realization plan was overfulfilled. The volume of industrial production has grown, but a group of enterprises have not achieved their production plans and have worked at a level below their capabilities. A great deal of unfulfilled work was allowed by construction organizations. The ministries and departments must investigate enterprises which did not fulfill the products realization tasks, utilize their capital investment allocations, and other indicators. They must determine necessary measures to make up for the deficiencies they permitted. The party and soviet organs must enforce control over the work of industrial enterprises and construction organizations and increase the demand on managers to fulfill unconditionally the plans for March and for the first quarter of the current year.

A number of other questions were also reviewed.

CSO: 1830/358

REGIONAL

ARBATOV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE IN AZERBAIJAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 3

[Report on Academician G. A. Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, meeting with electorate: "For the Cause of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Shemakha, 20 Feb, Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency (Azerinform)--The unanimous resolve of the Soviet people to work with greater dedication for the cause of further flourishing of the motherland and strengthening of peace on earth was proclaimed by electors of the Shemakha Election District for election to the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They met in the rayon House of Culture with Academician Georgiy Arkad'yevich Arbatov, their candidate for deputy to the country's highest organ of state power, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The meeting was opened by F. Mustafayev, first secretary of the Shemakhinskiy Raykom.

A. Agayev, accredited representative of the candidate for deputy and director of the Shemakha boarding school, described G. A. Arbatov's life and labor and public activity. He called on his fellow countrymen to vote unanimously on the election day for the deserving representatives of the inviolable bloc of communists and non-party people.

The meeting was addressed by G. Farmanova, worker of the sovkhos imeni Sabir; A. Shikhaliyev, chairman of the workers' trade union committee of the sovkhos imeni V. I. Lenin; N. Vlasova, member of the kolkhoz imeni Il'ich; Akhsu M. Sharifova, teacher of school No 2; V. Khanaliyev, director of the Shemakha sovkhos; and A. Kafarova, first secretary of the Akhsuinskiy Raykom. They described the broadly developed socialist competition in labor collectives for a proper welcome of elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and ahead of schedule fulfillment of plans and pledges of the fourth year and the entire five-year plan. In proclaiming their warm support of the party's and government's domestic and foreign policy aimed at further strengthening economic and defense might of the land of October, the speakers noted that workers of the district upon coming on 4 March to election sectors will vote unanimously for loyal sons and daughters of the fatherland, for nationwide happiness and for the triumph of the cause of peace. Participants in the meeting addressed mandates to the candidate for deputy.

The meeting was addressed by G. A. Arbatov. He sincerely thanked workers of the district for the confidence put in him and noted that he attributes it, first of all, to the Communist Party and its Central Committee, which place the interests of the people and concern for the preservation of peace and international security above everything else.

"The current election campaign," he said, "is proceeding under conditions when communists and all Soviet people are rallying their ranks even closer around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and are fully resolved to struggle selflessly for implementation of the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. This was manifested with particular force during the days of mourning and nationwide grief in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. An expression of striving for even closer cohesion of the party and the people was the universal approval of decisions of the extraordinary February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which elected Comrade K. U. Chernenko as general secretary of the Central Committee. The plenum clearly proclaimed our party's intention to ensure continuity in policy and to continue the course worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress toward improvement of developed socialism.

"It is known that economy is a decisive sphere of the party's and the people's struggle for building a communist society. Therefore, we cannot but experience satisfaction in connection with the emerging positive advances in this field." In describing this, Comrade Arbatov dwelt on successes of the country's workers in the third year of the five-year plan and the worthy contribution made to them by Soviet Azerbaijan. "The republic," he said, "has confidently advanced to the goals of the fourth year of the five-year plan. But it cannot stop at what has been accomplished. Successes could have been even greater if all sectors and all labor collectives had used more fully the existing possibilities for increasing production efficiency.

"The CPSU Central Committee demands that we appraise our accomplishments realistically without exaggeration, but, of course, also without minimizing them. It is important, comrades, to advance further without leaving a single bottleneck unattended. The harder we work, the richer and mightier our motherland becomes and the faster is the growth in the well-being of the people, every citizen of the USSR."

In analyzing the results achieved by Shemakha farm workers and livestock breeders, Comrade Arbatov warmly congratulated the assemblage on awarding to Shemakhinskiy Rayon of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for victory in the 1983 all-union socialist competition and wished them to continue being in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for implementation of party plans.

Comrade Arbatov devoted a considerable part of his speech to international problems. "The carrying out of the Leninist strategy of peace, which is being steadily defended by our party and state," he stressed, "is proceeding under conditions of aggravated international situation. This is, above all, a consequence of actions by the most reactionary forces of imperialism and,

first of all, American imperialism, which attempts to oppose the policy of detente, the strengthening of international positions of the socialist countries and the development of the national liberation movement with its course toward intensification of war preparations and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and by supercharging international tension.

"Staking their hopes on destroying the established balance of military forces between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the reactionary circles of the West have launched a new, long-range spiral of the arms race which is unprecedented in scale. Aggressive doctrines on waging nuclear wars are being advanced one after another--short-lived and protracted, limited and universal. The United States plans to spend more than \$2 trillion in the course of 5 years for large-scale programs in the production of principally new types of weapons.

"The United States declare vast regions of the world as their 'sphere of vital interests.' These imperial ambitions make themselves felt in the increasingly gross interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples, in the stirring up of hotbeds of tension and conflicts and in the increasing manifestations of high-handedness in international affairs. This policy manifests itself especially clearly in the Middle East. New dangers for the cause of peace have also appeared on the European continent as a result of deployment of American missiles, which has begun in the territory of some West European states.

"Under the developing circumstances, the Soviet Union is struggling even more actively against the military threat and uses its entire political and moral potential to prevent further deterioration of the situation and preserve peace on earth. Realistic paths to relaxing the threat of war, returning the world to detente and to developing broad cooperation of states with different social systems have been outlined in numerous initiatives which have been advanced after the 26th CPSU Congress. The February (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed with all clarity the readiness of our party to continue the struggle for the cause of durable peace and freedom and independence of peoples and to pursue an active foreign policy directed at saving the mankind from the threat of a world nuclear war."

In describing the aggressive military policy of the United States, Comrade Arbatov stressed that it is encountering growing resistance of many states and brings back to life an ever increasing mass anti-war movement.

"During the years of existence of Soviet power we had to endure a lot, including open military intervention by the West, an economic blockade, the fascist aggression, the "cold war" and other forms of pressure aimed at changing our system. At the same time, we have many examples of mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems. Experience proves how important the fruits of cooperation can be and the high price that has to be paid for unbridled hostility.

"Every Soviet man can make his contribution to the cause of preserving peace on earth and to the cause of strengthening the defensive capability of our motherland. Under the aggravated conditions of the international situation,

owing to the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, strict fulfillment of the state plan is not only an obligation but a patriotic duty of the Soviet people and of every labor collective and every party and public organization."

G. A. Arbtov assured that he will devote all strength to worthily justify the trust of the people.

F. G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, was present at the meeting.

G. A. Arbatov visited the sovkhos imeni V. I. Lenin and the kolkhoz imeni Il'ich as well as some farms in Akhsuinskiy Rayon. He talked with field and farm workers, expressed interest in successes of labor collectives and wished them new achievements on the shock watch of the five-year plan.

9817

CSO: 1830/345

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Interview with B. Zaykauskas, first deputy chairman of Lithuanian Gosplan, by correspondent I. Kasyukov; date not given, Vilnius: "Room for Initiative"]

[Text] In July of this year, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution which provides for conducting an economic experiment in a number of industries, including enterprises and associations of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry (Minmestprom). In an interview with our correspondent I. Kasyukov, First Deputy Chairman of the republic Gosplan B. Zaykauskas talks about the objectives and the substance of the experiment, the readiness of local industry in Lithuania to conduct it, and the expected results.

The experiment's key objective is to open a broader scope of enterprise and association initiative. It is intended to create economic and organizational conditions ensuring the most efficient use of production potential, an improvement in quality, increase in labor productivity and the development of initiative.

Perhaps the local industry of Lithuania occupies a special place among the five industries which are changing over to the new method of operation--mainly because of its diversified nature. Judge for yourself: for the most part, the enterprises here are small, with a relatively low technical level of production, and at the same time they produce 2,400 different products--from furniture and household appliances to a variety of utensils, particularly bone china, household utensils, garden tools, toys, souvenirs and ornaments. They amount to a total of 270 million rubles a year.

Despite its complex and diversified structure, our local industry is operating stably and has a highly qualified labor force. It is successfully handling the basic tasks of the 5-year plan. There is reason to claim that in 3 years the volume of industrial production will increase by at least 13.5 percent and labor productivity by 10 percent, which is higher than asked. The volume of products manufactured from local raw materials will increase by nearly a third.

We consider this to be highly important, since the experiment must be conducted on a sound and reliable basis. It was stressed at a recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that it is intolerable when many enterprises begin operating in a new way without having properly resolved questions of increasing production efficiency, the technical level of manufactured goods, and the careful expenditure of all types of resources. The preparation for the experiment in Lithuanian local industry began namely with a study of these questions.

According to the conditions of the experiment, the main factor in evaluating the work of an enterprise today is output of products in physical terms and their sale with regard to strict fulfillment of contract obligations. The need to establish such indicators as labor productivity and top quality production quota "from above" is fading away. The fact that the wage fund under the new conditions is directly dependent on production volume and the economic incentive fund--on profit volume and fulfillment of contract obligations, undoubtedly, will contribute to the aspiration "from below" to improve all the remaining indicators.

Associations and enterprises are being given the right to establish independently increases in wage rates for highly qualified workers and also in salaries of office workers and engineering and technical personnel, increases for combining jobs and bonuses for saving raw material resources. Such a material incentive program will become an effective force, promoting production growth with fewer workers.

I have touched on only a part of the aspects of the experiment. On the whole, it encompasses a wide range of problems. Under the new conditions the procedure is simplified for coordinating and approving samples of new types of goods and the technical specifications for them. The procedure for forming internal production resources is changing. Penalties for violating contract obligations are being increased.

The experiment, as it is known, begins next year. However, for us, you could say, it has already begun. Back in August, the Gosplan and Gossnab determined and passed on to industry the planned figures and economic standards for the main indicators which will be in effect under the new conditions. The basic material resource limits have been specified. I want to hope that the national supply organizations will closely monitor the precise fulfillment of them. I make this reservation because, for the present, the enterprises of the republic Minmestprom are incurring substantial losses due to short supplies of metal and timber.

In recent months, all the economic activity in Minmestprom has been reviewed in the light of the provisions of the experiment. Managers as well as workers are sharply sensing that in order to form the new type of economic thought, the old store of knowledge is not enough. In the republic's Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Economics Specialists, courses have been organized in which a large group of workers of the ministry and enterprises is being trained. Workers and employees have become familiar with the conditions of the experiment. The study of the standardized and systematic documents has been included in the program of schools of economic education and schools of communist labor. The other day, the question of readiness for conducting the experiment was discussed deeply and thoroughly at a meeting of the economic party aktiv of the ministry.

The fact that indicators exceeding the 5-year plan targets have been stipulated in draft plans for the coming year for all basic positions, on the basis of better utilization of existing capabilities, can be considered a direct result of energetic preparations by local industry enterprises and associations for operating according to the new system. As G. Simenenko, minister of local industry, slated at a meeting of the aktiv, the industry will be able to manufacture a million rubles worth of consumer goods in addition to the plan.

What else can be expected as a result of the experiment's implementation? Upon achievement of the planned gains, and there can be no doubt of this, the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction alone will increase by 11.3 percent. In the Minnestprom it was estimated that such an increase by 11.3 percent. In the Minnestprom it was estimated that such an increase will make it possible to channel approximately one million rubles into housing construction--triple the present amount. The production development fund will increase 1.5-fold, which will be used for re-equipment of enterprises.

Achievement of the production volume growth planned for the next year without increasing the number of workers will ensure a large profit. It is estimated that the monthly earnings for a sixth category machine operator, taking into account the introduced increases for highly qualified labor, will increase by about 50 rubles. The right has been granted to increase by half the earnings of highly qualified engineering and technical personnel and office workers.

So, as we can see, the experiment promises considerable benefits to the economy and to every worker as well.

12567

CSO: 1800/246

REGIONAL

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARTY HISTORY, SOCIAL SCIENCE COURSES SOUGHT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Article from news agency GruzINFORM: "Improving Social Sciences Instruction"]

[Text] In recent years the hearing of reports from ministry and department heads, secretaries of major party organizations, propagandists and rank and file communists concerning their activities has been strongly emphasized in the everyday operations of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. A few days ago the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee heard the report of D. A. Lordkipanidze, CPSU member, docent of CPSU History Department No. 1 at Tbilisi State University and candidate of historical sciences, on reorganizing the teaching and educational process in light of requirements of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Teaching party history in the geology-geography department of the university, D. A. Lordkipanidze attempts to give students a solid foundation in this area concerning the characteristics of strategy and tactics of the Party at various stages of social development and reveals the mechanism of growth of the leading role of the Communist Party under modern conditions. He actively contributes to formation by the students of a Marxist-Leninist class approach to analysis of sociopolitical events, and to an in-depth understanding of the domestic and foreign political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In the groups where D. A. Lordkipanidze teaches, students exhibit a high degree of sociopolitical activity, participating in contests for student scientific studies dealing with the social sciences and the history of the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomo] and the international youth movement.

After the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 14th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the social science instructor is making extensive use of new effective teaching methods, specifically conducting studies at the Tbilisi branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum, the Peoples' Friendship Museum, and the Avlabarskiy Underground Typography Museum. He is attempting to strengthen relationships with the departmental system of ideological and educational operations, with teachers and curators of the groups. With their help, the actual preparation of the lectures and seminar studies has become more effective, taking into account the individual characteristics and interests of students.

Continuous improvement of the educational and training process is also helped by the fact that the instructor systematically conducts scientific research on the problems of carrying out Leninist principles of party management of literature and art and of Georgian Communist Party work dealing with international education of workers in a period of developed socialism and research on managing the development of a socialist artistic culture; he has also been very effective as a non-staff lecturer for the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Znaniye Society.

Having approved of the work of D. A. Lordkipanidze on the whole, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee recommended to him to further improve methods of teaching.

While summarizing the work of D. A. Lordkipanidze, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee also analyzed the status of social science instruction in republic VUZes and observed that the course of CPSU history should be more closely united with current problems of modern society and the world revolutionary process; more attention should be given to a well-reasoned criticism of bourgeois ideology and modern anticommunist falsifiers of our Party's conception of history and of the slanderous falsifications of bourgeois propaganda.

In the decree adopted it is noted that instructors in the social sciences are still underestimating the importance of political training for young people, as emphasized at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Elements of formalism and dogmatism have not been eradicated from social sciences instruction. The connection between teaching and real life and the actual building of communism in our country must be strengthened. Frequently lectures and seminar studies are conducted in an uninteresting manner, without the necessary element of debatability. Many lecturers in this discipline try to skirt important issues and to keep silent about unresolved problems in the everyday life of our society, avoiding frank discussion.

A situation such as this is explained to a certain degree by inadequate knowledge on the part of the social science instructors themselves regarding many important questions as well as by lack of attention to them on the part of party committees. The necessary attention is not given everywhere to close collaboration of departments of social studies and core disciplines.

In a number of social sciences departments the scientific research subject matter does not meet demands of the current phase of developed socialism. The enormous amount of experience in managing the development of economics and culture and of organizational and ideological training work accumulated by the republic party organization in recent years is poorly explained and analyzed in them. The most important experiments carried out in the republic are not being examined sufficiently from economic and sociopolitical points of view. The necessary amount of attention is not being paid to questions of international relations development. The level of certain studies carried out at social sciences departments does not meet even minimal requirements. Their role in the matter of increasing skills and certification of social science instructors has been minimized.

It has been suggested to the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Georgian SSR to reorganize the operations of a continuously acting republic seminar of social science instructors, to extensively inform them on the most important events of domestic and international life and of important counterpropaganda trends.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Georgian Communist Party and the Georgian SSR Minvuz must guarantee unconditional fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee concerning organization on a qualitatively new level for improving the qualifications and certification of social sciences teachers.

It was recommended to the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and to rectors and party committees of republic institutions of higher learning to continue the in-depth study and extensive propaganda of materials of the June and December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, corresponding resolutions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and positions and goals contained in speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. They must raise the level of instruction in the social sciences in the higher school, taking into consideration its close relationship with political, economic and social problems developing before our society in the process of a planned and comprehensive improvement in developed socialism and in the characteristics and interests of the student audience.

Formalism and dogmatism must be more actively eradicated in social sciences instruction; it must be converted everywhere into an effective agent in the struggle against the penetration of bourgeois ideology and against unhealthy manifestations among an isolated percentage of young people.

The decree also set forth other tasks before the social science instructors, VUZes, and the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education; specific measures for improving instruction in the social sciences in institutes of higher learning were designated.

12262

CSO: 1830/323

REGIONAL

NEW BOOK REFUTES CULTURAL LEGACY OF UKRAINIAN UNIATE CHURCH

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "New Books," by Panas Yur, member of the USSR Union of Journalists: "Union Unmasked"]

[Text] A book authored by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences I. I. Myhovykh* investigates the most important events connected with the history of the Brest and Uzhgorod Unions, which were forced upon a part of the Western Ukrainian and Transcarpathian population in 1596 and 1646. The author reveals in detail, in the light of Marxist-Leninist historical science, the reactionary role of the Uniate Church in the spiritual development of the Ukrainian people.

The very titles of the five sections of the reviewed volume reveal the deception by means of which historians from the Uniate and bourgeois-nationalist camps attempt to prove that the Uniate Church allegedly brought culture to the Ukrainian population which had been enslaved by foreign invaders. "Alliance of Cross and Trident," "Speculations About the Past," "Uniate-Nationalist Inquisitors," "Shameless Falsifiers of Socialist Culture" -- this comprises the "cultural" contribution of the Uniates. It is also quite logical that in the concluding section the author vividly tells the story of those who fought the Vatican and the sinister union.

From all this the investigator reaches irrefutable conclusions that the Uniate Church was always hostile to the people and that throughout the centuries the masses waged an implacable struggle against it. Numerous evidences of this are recorded in the investigations of many historians, from the earliest times to the present day. It is to the credit of the author of the reviewed work that, in synthesizing these pieces of evidence, he carefully traces the processes of that struggle, showing the hostility of the Uniate Church to cultural advance. The Uniate leaders devised an entire system of measures to combat progressive literature and art. There existed a so-called "Index of Prohibited Books," which included approximately 8,000 titles which were "unfit for reading." These included the works of such classics of world literature as Henri Barbusse, Giovanni Boccaccio, Ethel Voynich, H. G. Wells, Anatole France, and many other figures in literature and the arts.

* I. I. Myhovykh, "Uniats'ka tserkva -- voroh kul'turnoho prohresu" [The Uniate Church -- Enemy of Cultural Advance], "Radyans'ka shkola," Kiev, 1982.

The faithful were prohibited from reading almost all the works of the classics of Russian literature. Nor did they make an exception of the works of progressive Ukrainian writers, especially Ye. Hrebinka, P. Myrnyy, and M. Kołosyubyns'kyy, not to mention the works of Ukrainian Soviet writers.

We should also note the fact that in this study I. I. Myhovykh focuses considerable attention on matters pertaining to the campaign for peace and détente, as specified by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. This is of great importance in conditions of that "psychological warfare" which is presently being waged against genuine socialism by the propaganda resources and subversive activities-intelligence services of the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, which utilize bourgeois-nationalist and religious circles. This applies in particular to the Ukrainian service of the radio station Voice of the Vatican, in the programming of which a significant place is occupied by lies about the status of religion in the USSR, and particularly in the Ukraine, about some kind of mythical acts of repression which are allegedly being carried out against church officials, etc. Of course nothing of the sort is happening in this country, and I. I. Myhovykh solidly demonstrates this fact.

At this point we might also mention those facts which attest to an active process of mass departure of religious believers from the Greek Catholic Church, especially in the last 30 years prior to its self-dissolution. The author of this article, who worked for more than a year in the Transcarpathians from the first days of liberation of that region, happened to witness this process. Later, in 1946, he had the opportunity to observe the same process in Lvov, where he was given the assignment to put out the newspaper LVOVSKAYA PRAVDA. It so happened that on the first days of the birth of this newspaper the Lvov Church Council was held (8-10 March), which decided to declare the Brest Union null and void and to break with the Greek Catholic Church. (Having lost its flock, it carried out self-dissolution in the Transcarpathians 3 years later -- P. Yu.).

The decision of the Lvov Church Council was fully in conformity with the wishes of the religious believers themselves and representatives of the Uniate clergy, on the initiative of whom the Council was convened in the first place, for they had not forgotten the old and quite recent horrible crimes which had been committed by the "leadership" of the Uniate Church under the direction of its (deceased in 1944) metropolitan, Count A. Sheptyts'kyy, and his successor, Y. Slipyy.

After serving time for his monstrous crimes, Y. Slipyy made his way to Rome and was named a cardinal at the Vatican. Recently he formed the so-called Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which decided not to recognize the enactments of the Lvov Church Council, claiming that no such council had ever convened (!). And once again they are proclaiming the "right" to establish a "Great Kiev-Galician ecclesiastical province" (!). Are these not feverish ravings?

Thus this study by I. I. Myhovykh, in which these ravings are laid bare, can serve our readers and propagandists as a useful reference aid in the

dissemination of scientific-materialist views among the public, for directing greater attention to atheist indoctrination and more aggressive involvement of religious believers in societal affairs, as is demanded by the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

3024

CSO: 1811/41

REGIONAL

BRYANSK OBKOM CHIEF ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 March 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,300-word article titled "The Authority of Word" by A. Voystrochenko, first secretary of Bryansk Obkom. Voystrochenko writes about the importance of resolving economic and social questions when undertaking and conducting ideological work among farmers and workers.

TOMSK OBKOM CHIEF ON PARTY LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 March 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word interview under the title "Verified by Deed" with A.G. Mel'nikov, first secretary of Tomsk Obkom. Mel'nikov writes about the importance of improving the style of party leadership and achieving well-defined organization at all levels of work in order to accomplish the many tasks facing the country.

MORDOVIAN OBKOM CHIEF ON PARTY WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 3, February 1984 (signed to press 24 January 1984) publishes on pages 38-43 a 3,000-word article titled "Increasing Cadre Responsibility for Observing State Interests" by A. Verezin, first secretary of the Mordovian Obkom. Verezin writes about continuing underutilization of reserves, stagnation, and bad management and poor organization in some areas of the republic's economy. These conditions exist, he says, where party supervision and leadership is weak. He urges greater responsibility, integrity, and initiative on the part of party leaders and cadres in order to overcome these shortcomings.

KURSK OBKOM CHIEF ON EDUCATION, SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 5, March 1984 (signed to press 21 February 1984) publishes on pages 63-67 a 2,500-word article titled "Improving the Labor and Moral Education of the Rising Generation" by A. Gudkov, first secretary of Kursk Obkom. Gudkov writes about the conditions and problems of education in Kursk Oblast in light of the school reform program now under discussion.

BASHKIR OBKOM CHIEF ON EDUCATION, SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, March 1984 (signed to press 7 March 1984) publishes on pages 66-70 a 2,500-word article titled "Raising the Role of the School to the Level of New Tasks" by M. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir Obkom. Shakirov writes about the state of education in the Bashkir republic in light of the school reform program now under discussion.

BELGOROD OBKOM CHIEF ON DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Krasnodar SEL'SKIYE ZORI in Russian No 2, February 1984 (signed to press 2 January 1984) publishes on pages 2-5 a 2,500-word article entitled "The Main Work" by A. Ponomarev, first secretary of Belgorod Obkom. Ponomarev writes about the successes and shortcomings in agricultural production and in the management of the agro-industrial complex, based on experiences in Belgorod Oblast.

SPECULATION NOT UNCOMMON IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 March 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Karasik and Mikh. Pruger entitled "By Way of the Back Door." Five separate instances of speculation in such commodities as tea, imported jeans, children's clothes, lamb and horse meat and phonograph records are cited along with the observation, "It would not be worth mentioning these instances if they were no more than annoying exceptions. The trouble is that speculators are able to obtain these goods which are in increased demand by dealing directly with commercial enterprises by way of the back door."

TURKMEN CP CC FIRST SECRETARY MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 February 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word report of the speech before his electorate which Turkmen CC First Secretary Gapurov made on 22 February 1984. The speech contained praise for the republic's accomplishments under Soviet rule and recommendations for improvement in the construction industry, public service sector, and labor discipline. Participants in the meeting were Turkmen CP CC members P. Annaorazov, A.S. Boyko, V.F. Zhulenev, Ch. S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, M. Mollayeva, A.I. Rachkov, M.A. Charyyev and member of the Central Committee CPSU, First Deputy Director of the Central Committee's International Department Vadim V. Zagladin.

REGIONAL

POSTAL PEACE CAMPAIGN DRAWS HALF MILLION UZBEK YOUTHS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by V. Bagdasarov, deputy director of the Uzbek Republic Committee of Youth Organizations on a postal campaign for peace in which 500,000 young Uzbeks signed postcards protesting against war and sent them to the heads of government in the United States, England, FRG, and Italy.

PRIZES FOR BEST ARTWORKS ON UZBEKISTAN'S 60 YEARS SET BY UZBEK CP CC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 March 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 700-word announcement of the categories and prize amounts to be awarded to the artists who produce works commemorating this year's 60th anniversary of Soviet rule in Uzbekistan. The categories and first prize amounts are as follows: 1) Literature (large genres) - 1,500 r. 2) Literature (small genres) - 1,000 r. 3) Journalism and essays - 500 r. 4) Music (large forms) - 1,500 r. 5) Music (small forms) - 1,000 r. 6) Graphic arts - 1,500 r. 7) Show participation (acting, singing, performing) - 1,500 r. 8) Cinema - 1,500 r. 9) Architecture - 1,500 r. 10) Amateur performances by collectives - 1,000 r.

TASHKENT GORKOM DISCUSSES IMPROVING LAW AND ORDER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 30-word announcement of the 22 March 1984 session of the Tashkent City Soviet of People's Deputies. Problems of strengthening observance in Tashkent of law and order were discussed.

UZBEK INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER PRAISES 'DRUZHINNIKI' POLICEMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 March 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Uzbek Minister of Internal Affairs N.I. Ibragimov praising the work of the republic's 290,000 voluntary policemen, members of some 10,000 druzhinas (voluntary police detachments). Citing Lenin's early awareness of the need to involve the workers in matters of law and order, Ibragimov traces the history of their involvement in the republic, up to the present. Their work of enlisting public help to preserve law and order in Tashkent is supervised by party and local soviet organs. In Tashkent there are 11 headquarters of the Voluntary Police Detachments, comprising 1,124 druzhinas with more than 90,000 druzhinniki. "The People's Druzhinas are in the forefront of the battle to turn Tashkent into a city of high culture and exemplary order."

REGIONAL

UZBEK REPUBLIC SEMINAR ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 100-word announcement of the convening in Tashkent of a republic seminar on ideology and political education work among members of Komsomol and young workers of Uzbekistan's Internal Affairs Ministry. On the first day of the seminar, March 23, a speech was given by N. N. Frolov, deputy director of the Political Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

TURKMEN REPUBLIC SEMINAR ON PSYCHOLOGY, PEDAGOGY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 February 1984 carries on page 4 a 150-word announcement of the holding at the Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute of Arts of the first republic seminar of teachers at art academies on topical questions of pedagogy and psychology. Topical psychological problems of teenagers, basic educational methods, and the development of moral and psychological relations in the collective were discussed by republic teachers and psychologists.

USUBALIYEV PRESENTS RED BANNER AWARD TO FRUNZE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 2,400-word article describing the awarding of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee's Red Banner to the city of Frunze. T.U. Usubaliyev, Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech in which he began by discussing the importance of the recent elections to the Supreme Soviet and stressing the lasting inspirational effect on Frunze of K.U. Chernenko's 1979 visit there. He praised the economic successes achieved by the city, noting, for example, that over the past 5 years the volume of industrial production has risen by 22 percent and labor productivity by 19 percent. He then presented the award to representatives of the city's workers and stressed that it represents both a reward for past work and a call for future efforts. Speeches of thanks and pledges of continued hard work by brigade leaders, enterprise directors, deputies to the Supreme Soviet, the president of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, and others followed.

REGIONAL

OVERCROWDING IN TURKMENISTAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 February 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by R. Mukhtarova, director of the Farabskiy Rayon High School No 5. The article is entitled "Problems of the Rural School" and appears under the rubric of "We Discuss the School Reform Project of the CC CPSU." The author recommends, among other things, that the severe problems of overcrowding in Turkmen schools be remedied by lowering classroom enrollment from over 40 pupils per room to somewhere around 25-30. This would have to be accomplished by overcoming the problems in construction from which Turkmenistan now suffers. She also makes the recommendation that teachers of preschool establishments be paid as much as the teachers of the lower grades. The better quality preschool teachers this would attract would offset present problems of poorly-prepared youngsters entering elementary school.

CENTRAL ASIANS LACK RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SKILLS TO START SCHOOL AT SIX

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 February 1984 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences M. Medvedeva entitled "Thorough Preparation Is Needed." The article is published under the rubric "We Discuss the School Reform Project of the CC CPSU." Citing her many years of experience in schools with multinational composition, Medvedeva says that the proposed lowering of elementary school entrance age to 6 years is, for Central Asian schools, premature and fraught with complexities. The lion's share of the education process during the first years of study goes to imparting the necessary language skills to non-Russian children. Children in this category show from year to year a chronic failure to assimilate curriculum material, which then affects their performance in institutions of higher learning. Home conditions vary, resulting in the variegated performance in the lower grades. In order to even this out among young pupils in Turkmenistan the kindergartens and preschool establishments must embrace all children and not just the 28 percent which is now the case. And this percentage is even lower among children of non-Russian nationality. Russian language instruction must be extended to include preschoolers now being educated at home or they will not be able to compete with other pupils. The author considers it wise in multi-national schools to adopt a multi-dimensional approach toward school reform with adoption of the six-year entrance age only when conditions merit it.

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